THE FINANCIAL POST
OF CANADA
The Canadian Newspaper for Investors

VOL. XI. SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS. PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, AUGUST 11, 1917 ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION $3.00. No. 32

PRIVY COUNCIL ASKED HYDRO COMMISSIONER TO WITHDRAW OBJECTIONS

Desired to Issue Order to Open Courts to Development Company Without Argument.

UNEASINESS AS TO BOND SECURITY

Inquiries Are Being Made from American Sources As to the Standing of the Issue Made in Connection With Ontario Power Co.—How Much Power Does Government Expect?

SIGNS are not wanting that the Hydro-Electric Commission is becoming uneasy at the prospect of having its relations with the Electrical Development Company ventilated by the Privy Council. Sir Adam Beck and his associates might well be. British courts have an idea of British justice and the sacred conditions of a contract which may not jibe with the modern confiscatory ideas of Ontario's legislators. Also the Privy Council may be expected to show some respect for the rights of the pioneer investors whose funds made possible the first Niagara developments—a respect which would not fit in with the plans of the Beck group.

THE POST learns that the actual proceedings before the Privy Council, when the application of the Development Company for the right to appeal to the courts of Ontario was heard, indicated more strongly than the judgment, the attitude of this, the highest of British courts.

Not only was the application granted but the counsel representing the Commission was asked by the Learned Judges to withdraw his objections so that the right to go to the courts might be granted without the hearing asked for. This he stated he was not empowered to do. The application was therefore granted but an order was not actually issued for the hearing in the hope that the opposition of the Commission might be withdrawn and the appeal to the courts thus be expedited.

Further, THE POST learns that the judges expressed great surprise at the attitude of the Provincial Secretary in refusing to grant a fiat to give the company the right of entry to the courts when that gentleman was himself a member of the Hydro-Electric Commision against which body the right to bring suit was being sought.

The attitude of THE POST is not that the Electrical Development or any company should necessarily be entitled to its full pound of flesh under its agreement—that it should demand that its agreement be carried out to the letter —but we do believe that the investments of the shareholders who first made possible the investments of the shareholders who first made possible electrical development in the Province should be recognized. If the concessions which they secured are to be taken away from them, they should be compensated. The needs of the majority should come first, but they should not ignore the obvious rights of the minority.

* * *

UNEASINESS AS TO SECURITY.

THERE is also evidence that there is growing apprehension as to the standing of the securities issued by the Hydro Commission, particularly those in connection with the purchase of the Ontario Power Company.

In this transaction American people are taking a great deal of interest. It is quite natural that they should do so in view of the fact that the Ontario Power Company has an extensive system of transmission lines on the other side of the border, there being about four hundred miles of lines to Rochester, Utica, Syracuse, Lockport and other important towns and cities in the State of New York.

The Wall Street Journal has been interesting itself in the matter and in a recent issue referred to the litigation being brought before the Privy Council in England, suggesting that there might be some question as to the legality of the bonds issued for the purchase of the Ontario Power Company amounting to $23,000,000 or some large part of that amount, and suggesting also that there may have to be negotiations between the American government and the Canadian government regarding the water rights at the Niagara River.

The details of the arrangements between the government and the Ontario Power Company have not been made public as yet but THE POST has been given to understand that the government has contracted to deliver 60,000 horse power to the United States to the cities named and other centres. If this is true, the provincial government will be the largest exporter of Canadian power on the Niagara River.

It will be interesting to know what the obligations of the government are in this connection.

We are informed that the amount of power exported by the Ontario Power Company did not exceed 35,000 horse power.

* * *

It may now be taken for granted that the Development Company's case will now come before the Ontario courts in due course. Should the decision be unfavorable to the interests of the company and its shareholders appeal will undoubtedly be made to the highest authorities and this in time would bring the matter back to the Privy Council if necessary. If this is the ultimate outcome there will be an opportunity for clearing up many uncertain and unsatisfactory points which have arisen in Canada regarding provincial legislation in relation to vested rights.

THE POWER OF THE DOLLAR.

Relative Value Reduced From 82.2c in 1914 to 46c.

The purchasing power of the American dollar in June was 46 cents, compared with 47.6 cents in May and 47.8 cents in April, according to compilations made by W. C. Foster, of Buffalo, whose arbitrary basis is the average of prices during the years 1900 to 1906. His figures show that in 1914, the average purchasing power of the dollar was 82.2 cents, in 1915, 66.4 cents, and in 1916, 51.4 cents. In February of this year the value was reduced to 50.3 cents, and in March it dropped to 48.5 cents.

UNCERTAINTY CONTINUES AS TO BUSINESS

American Situation and Money Tightness Are Factors.

OUR TRADE BALANCE

Imports Increasing More Rapidly Than Exports—Munitions Activity Slowing Down — Few Orders Past Three Months.

Several factors continue to make for uncertainty as regards the business outlook, although there have been no developments to alter the assurance of a continuance of moderate prosperity on the part of the people with high markets for both natural and manufactured products and rising wage standards. However, the process of readjustments which has been steadily putting abnormal conditions on a basis which for the time being may be regarded as more or less normal has been bringing values of all commodities, including labor, to a more even level, while the prospects of peace have also been an influence. Uncertainty exists not only as regards the post-war period, but more immediate in their relation are the crop prospects and the money supply.

During the week there was an improvement in the stock situation following the lead of New York, but uncertainty again developed in the latter market on the question of price regulation by the Government and other phases of the domestic situation which had the effect of off-setting anticipated advantages from orders for war supplies. In Canada the improvement was narrow, and was checked by the shortage of available funds.

The money situation continues to demand serious consideration, and the feeling of business on this point has not been improved by the decline of the new Canadian loan in New York. With the American market in such an attitude the outlook is that Canada will have to take care of her own financing in the future, and with a continuation of the war this will present serious difficulties if the productive machinery of the country is to be operated at capacity. The apprehension of the bankers in this connection appears to be well founded.

Unfavorable Trade Balance.

Under the circumstances the fact that our balance of trade is not so favorable as it was a year ago is far from satisfactory. As a nation we are evidently spending too much on foreign luxuries. For the twelve months ending June the balance was $395,973,000, as compared with $419,822,000 for the year ending with June, 1916. On products the decline was from $373,593,000 to $317,593,000. The figures indicate not that our exports have fallen off, but that our imports have increased to a greater extent.

Another factor which may bear upon the balance of trade and the industrial situation is the waning of munitions activity. Reports indicate that there have been no important contracts placed for several months. and that final orders are now being filled by a number of firms. Considerable labor is being released. but for the present at least the demand is such that it is being readily absorbed.

British manufacturers of shells are evidently now able to meet the demand. Also there is the shortage of shipping facilities from Canada. which is emphasized by the necessity for carrying a maximum amount of foodstuffs.

CANADA WHEAT CROP WORTH HALF A BILLION

Prices For Farm Produce Higher Than in 1916.

BILLION DOLLAR FIELD CROP

Fall Wheat Yielding Well in Alberta —Barley, Oats and Peas Good in East—Saskatchewan Crops Lighter Than in 1916—

By F. M. CHAPMAN,
Editor, "The Farmer's Magazine."

The Canadian crop is well on its way to a successful harvest. Cutting of wheat, barley, rye and peas has begun in nearly every Province. Reports show that the yields are likely to outrun early calculations. Loads of new wheat have been delivered to mills in both Ontario and Manitoba. The sample is good. Weather conditions with the exception of local storms, have been good.

Granting our 1917 returns about equal to 1916-7, in wheat, with the present price of $2.25 to $2.40 per bushel, with local prices for fall wheat higher than the last figure, the total returns of the 1917 crop to the farmers means a big increase where it is most deserved. Last year the average returns per bushel figured out about $1.31 per bushel to the farm while nearly double this price will assure a total of over half a billion for wheat. The total field crops of Canada last year were about $800,000,000. At the enhanced prices this year they will easily run 25 per cent. in advance of these figures, making more than a billion dollar crop in Canada this year.

Eastern Prospects Good.

In Ontario and Eastern Canada generally, all field crops promise more than average returns while prices over 1916 are much higher in all lines the farmer has to sell. This means that there will be a much greater money turnover despite the lower crop yields in the case of fall wheat. In dairying, poultry, wool and livestock, the volume of business is large with prices in some cases as in wool 80 per cent. ahead of last year.

Western Prospects Poor for Oats

West of the Great Lakes, prospects are not any brighter. Miss Cora Hind of Winnipeg, wires the POST to-day as follows:—

Crop conditions have improved in the past two days because there have been quite general rains in Alberta, a number of good showers in Saskatchewan and Manitoba and weather has been fairly cool and there has been an absence of the terrible hot winds that marked July. The crop has been seriously and permanently injured but to what extent is another matter. The present weather is promoting filling and the indications are that the yield will be good in proportion to the straw. Rough estimates of one hundred and fifty to one hundred and sixty million are being made and there seems a reasonable hope that something better may be the final result of the crop, but at present it is impossible to tell how much of the land put in on stubble will not be cut at all, a considerable percentage of it has already been ploughed down. One thing is reasonably assured and that is that the sample will be a good one. There is practically no damage from insects and very little from hail.

The most serious factor in the situation is the conditions of coarse grains, the oat crop is very largely a failure and the barley crop except in small districts, is not much better. Many thousands of acres seeded to oats will only be cut for what bundle feed can be taken off and a good many thousand acres will be ploughed down without that ceremony. Flax is a poor crop and much of it will not go over 6 or 7 bushels to the acre.

Western Wools Move

The question of labor is still very acute with apparently no effort on the part of the Dominion Government to meet the situation. Western wools are beginning to move. The wool growers association at Calgary sold 150,000 for 60 cents to go to Boston and it is estimated that 800,000 pounds will be shipped from the

Continued on page 7.

AUSTRALIAN SHIPBUILDING.

Labor Co-operation Awaited to Launch Big Industry.

The establishment of the shipbuilding industry on a large scale in Australia awaits only the guarantee of labor co-operation, and no difficulty is expected in obtaining the approval, writes the Melbourne correspondent of the "Christian Science Monitor."

New South Wales has been furnished with plans by Mr. Cutler, the superintendent at Walsh Island State Yards, showing that composite wheat ships, of hardwood and steel, between 2,000 and 3,000 tons, can be built at Walsh Island with his present staff and in reasonable time at fair cost.

THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION IN GERMANY NOW

Scarcity of Raw Materials and Labor Are Having Effect.

THE FUTURE OUTLOOK

Decline of Value of the Mark Will Make it Difficult to Buy Raw Materials — Therefore the Demand for an Indemnity.

Entering upon the fourth year of the great war, the outstanding feature of the situation is undoubtedly the economic stamina which has been developed by the different nations engaged, particularly by England on the one hand and Germany on the other. Financially and industrially all the nations have been affected, but England and Germany provide a field for particular study in this connection. England is remarkable for the successful manner in which she has not only maintained but increased her position in world commerce despite the needs of the army, the depletion of her labor forces and the submarine policy of the enemy. Germany is also remarkable for the strength she has shown in bearing the brunt of the campaign against much superior odds and with her markets both for supplies and finished products very largely closed.

Before the war the opinion was held by many students that the economic structure of modern civilization was such that a world war was an impossibility, or, if a possibility, that it would be one of short duration. After three years neither side appears to be very close to the point of exhaustion. However, a comparison of Germany with Great Britain at this stage reveals how the isolation of the Teutonic nations has had its effect while the Allies, despite the ruthlessness of the submarines, have been able to trade with each other and with the neutrals. Information from reliable sources, according to London advices, indicates that in Germany the progressive exhaustion of raw materials and the growing dearth of labor are making themselves felt severely.

Under the circumstances it is of interest to investors in Allied countries to note what the war effects are in the enemy territory. Advices are that the exhaustion of supplies and scarcity of labor are seriously affecting the profits of industrial companies. Of the prevailing conditions we read in the London *Financial Times*:

> In regard to labor, in East Prussia, it is reported that only 50 per cent. of the demand for female workers can be satisfied, and the same conditions prevail in Pomerania and Schleswig-Holstein. In Bavaria it has been found that 71 per cent. of the farm hands have joined the army and of the factories and businesses 37 per cent. are said to be entirely without a male employee. The most dangerous result however, of the withdrawal of skilled labor is to be seen in the diminished output from the coal mines. Many factories are hampered by want of coal, and the authorities display great anxiety as to a renewal of the coal famine crisis of last winter. It would appear that the supplies of copper, platinum, aluminum and nickel are dangerously low, though probably not yet low enough to interfere seriously with the output of munitions. There are no signs of any relief as yet to the shortage of lubricating oils, although mineral oils for other purposes are beginning to reach Germany from Rumania. In the textile industry conditions are critical and, while a large proportion of the mills are entirely closed, the work, even in the few that remain open, has been drastically curtailed. Cotton and wool are things of the past as far as the ordinary civilian is concerned. The stocks of waste and

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POLITICS CLOG PROGRESS; CONVENTION WAS FAILURE TO MEN WHO WANT ACTION

Conference at Ottawa Does Not Bring Results, and Hope For National Government Receives Setback.

WANT CONSCRIPTION, BUT ENDORSE LAURIER

Most Hopeful Sign Was Calling Into Conference Three of the Leading Men of the Country Not Now Engaged in Federal Politics—Why the Western Liberals Swung Back to Party Lines.

WE do not seem to be getting any closer to national organization on lines that would enable us to do our full share in winning the war. There is a great deal of talk — big words, expansive sentiments, paper and lip loyalty. But whatever there is of action is in party matters.

The Government has put through the conscription bill. So far so good. It is not at all certain, however, that it will be put into force at once. Sir Robert Borden is credited with a tentative promise to hold off conscription until the voluntary system has had another test of several months. There is still talk of a National Government being formed, but, with an election so close at hand, it is not at all likely that anything will be done. After the election there will be no chance whatever. The victorious party will hold too tenaciously to the spoils of office to make possible the formation of a government along national lines.

Altogether, the situation is dark. To the foresighted who can see that the Empire stands blindfolded on the edge of a precipice, the outlook is saddening—and maddening. Our political leaders are playing politics in the face of the greatest crisis in world's history.

The most promising development of the past week was the meeting at luncheon at Rideau Hall of the leaders of the two parties, to talk over the situation, particularly promising because three men who have been recognized as outstanding figures in Canada, and who are not in the Federal arena of politics, were included—Lord Shaughnessy, Sir Clifford Sifton and Sir Lomer Gouin. These three men would necessarily be included in any cabinet that was made up of the best brains of the country; and so their inclusion in the conference was an evidence that thinking in high circles is turning along right lines. From all that can be learned, however, the meeting did not "get far." No basis was found on which the parties could drop their strife and come together. It is sincerely to be hoped that the effort will be continued, and that a means may be found before it is too late of saving the country from an election and of getting a National Government into being. But to those who have seen how completely immersed Ottawa is in its selfish game of party politics, the prospect does not appear at all promising.

* * *

Great hopes were entertained of the Western Liberal Convention. It was felt that the vision of the men out on the prairies was keen and that, when they got together, they would initiate steps that would show the leaders at Ottawa that the rank and file of the country mean business. Some believed they could hear the lowing of a Canadian Bull Moose out on the prairies, a Bull Moose in a warlike mood.

But the convention has accomplished little. The declarations unanimously made with reference to conscription, with reference to winning the war, and to National Government were good, and indicative of the spirit which prevails in the West. *But these declarations were practically nullified by the tacit endorsement of Laurier, who is against conscription, and by the failure of the convention to take any steps that would result in putting these views into effect.*

The only stand taken with reference to National Government was a resolution, favoring it *after the election.* This was a political subterfuge that was not even plausible. Neither party is likely to listen to suggestions of calling in outsiders to take office immediately after an endorsation from the people. If the Liberals under Laurier won, how could the Westerners make their support of conscription jibe with the Liberal Leader's opposition to it? To suggest a National Government after the election is a polite way of shelving the whole question.

They were playing politics in the West. And in the meantime the situation drags on, getting worse all the time. The failure of the West to express the feeling that permeates all Canada—a feeling of deep disgust with politics and politicians, of alarm, of unrest, of longing for leaders who will do things—makes it certain that our purblind leaders will continue to fail to see that this feeling exists.

* * *

The story goes that the Western Liberals changed around when it developed that Sir Clifford Sifton had been the moving spirit in the calling of the convention. At the outset it was certain that they meant business. If they had convened in this early mood, the result might have been a sharp expression of the views of the people at large, and the taking of steps that would have forced action at Ottawa.

But Sifton's appearance at the last minute, as the "man behind," caused a certain change of feeling. He is not as strong in the West as he once was. This is unfortunate—for Sifton is one of the really big Canadians of to-day, one of the few who could successfully direct our National organization for war purposes. His appearance in the arena gave those who wanted to swing the Western Liberals into line with party politics again a chance to work. Manipulation came into play—and politics won at least a partial victory.

That the convention was a disappointment to Sifton, and to all who look for a new order of things at Ottawa, goes without saying.

What is left? How can our political leaders now be brought to a sense of what the country demands? Can nothing be done to overcome the inertia at Ottawa? The first step is the formation of a National Government. It seems unlikely that Ottawa, unless forced by public opinion, will come to National Government. Public opinion must, therefore, make itself heard.

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NEWS OF SECURITIES — Short-Lived Activity

STEEL

Price Fixing by Washington Believed Imminent, Stocks Active and Strong, But React

By P. BAIN, M.E.,
Editor, Canadian Machinery.

It is generally believed that the long expected price-fixing by the American Government on steel, steel products, and the raw materials entering into the manufacture of the former is now but a few days off, and anticipations are that the schedule determined upon will be much less adverse to producers both as a whole and in detail than even the most optimistic forecasts have indicated. President Wilson's stand with reference to the prices to be charged the Allies for their requirements has in no way complicated matters as producers are of opinion that a fair margin of profit will still be provided. It goes without saying, however, that profits approaching more nearly those of pre-war times will be the rule.

Advice to the Canadian Government of date August 8, by the Department of Commerce, Washington, states that an embargo on steel for shipbuilding purposes will become absolutely effective on August 15, and that, thereafter, all iron and steel products leaving the United States must do so under special license. While it is not believed that the restraint will militate harshly as regards our munitions requirements, nor too much so against those of our steel shipbuilding programme, there is little doubt but that Canadian consumers of steel for general manufacturing purposes will be more or less hard hit. Due to our steel mills having their capacity output under contract to the Imperial Munitions Board, consumer requirements for other than war needs have for many months been dependent on United States mills.

Whether the very material reduction that has taken place and is still operative relative to the number of plants engaged in the machining of shell will extend to the activities of our steel mills as well at an early date, is not at the moment clear. When account is taken, however, of the fact that the U.S. steel embargo is expressive of that country's determination to utilize her resources to the fullest possible extent in the production of munitions and other war material, and that the enormous expenditure of shell in recent weeks in France and Flanders only reduced Britain's supply of filled shell by some 7 per cent., it is not improbable that at a quite early date not only will our shell industry as regards its machining feature have practically disappeared, but the steel requirements for shipment either as such, or as forgings, may have shrunk to somewhat insignificant proportions. Diagnose the situation as we may, conclusion that the ebbing of our shell industry has been gathering impetus since we drew attention to it three or four months ago, remains, and it will be the part of wisdom of those involved, to keep pace with it in one or other compensating direction. The lack of "bottoms" to carry our steel and finished shell products across the ocean should, in addition, not be overlooked.

The early week stock market activity with its, in many cases, substantial price increases has, as we go to press, begun to show signs of exhaustion or, as may not be improbable, has reached the stage where those in control have decided on a shake-out before resuming the upward movement. Orders for stocks for cash are said to be quite numerous, besides it is believed that the floating supply has been materially decreased in recent weeks. Many stocks are in the technical position where they can be marked up without meeting much in the way of a floating supply, and this circumstance ensures an element of buoyancy when an upturn is again engineered.

	Close Aug. 2	Close Aug. 9	Change
Can. Car, com.....	31	31¾	+ ¾
Do., pref.	69¾	69	— ¾
Can. Loco., com....	63¾	63	— ¾
Do., pref.	88	....	...
Gen. Elec., com....	103	103	...
Dom. Bridge	135	144½	+9½
Dom. Iron, pref. ..	90½	92	+1½
Dom. Steel	60¾	61½	+ ¾
N.S. Steel, com. ..	98	101	+ ¾
Ont. Stl. Prod., com	29¾	....	...
Can. Forgings	173	170	—3
Stl. of Can., com..	56½	58	+1½
Do., pref.	91	91⅜	+ ⅜
Rus. Motor, com...	80	....	...
Do., pref.	112	112	...

CANADIAN CAR & FOUNDRY CO.

Quiet, but firm and steady, may fitly describe Canadian Car & Foundry stocks during the week. Confidence in the management to satisfactorily solve the remaining problems connected with the ill-starred Russian shell order, and to rehabilitate the financial standing of the enterprise on car construction contracts in hand and early anticipated, may be said to constitute the attitude of holders and the Street since the recent annual meeting. We should not be surprised to see a substantial upward movement in both preferred and common at an early date, if not under like circumstances to the activity of the past few days, then in an individual sense arising from remunerative output. The high prices reached by the preferred and common were 70 and 32 respectively.

CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO.

We understand that the Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. have completed arrangements for the issuance of $1,000,000 additional preferred stock of which $400,000 will go into plant betterment and the remainder be used as working capital.

STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA.

Of the steel group proper, it may be said that Steel of Canada common has been easily the most active recently. The top price reached was 60¼ which compares with 56½ a week ago. Notwithstanding the fact that odd lots constituted the great bulk of the transactions, several hundred shares, on the average, changed hands each day, a circumstance which goes to show that the stock is working itself into prominence as a market leader in its special group. The company is enjoying a large measure of prosperity, and to all appearance will not only be able to maintain its 4 per cent. dividend for a more or less indefinite period, but the 2 per cent. bonus as well. Whatever else may be responsible for the active buying of the week, there is doubtless the factor—semi-officially announced a few weeks ago—that the company would at an early date have a more direct interest in its ore and fuel supplies.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO.

The belief that control of "Scotia" has passed into the hands of a powerful group of U.S. financiers was strengthened this week by the action of the stock, the latter touching a new high level in the present movement of 104½ as against 98 a week ago. According to a Boston dispatch, of the recent offer of 50,000 shares of Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., it is understood that shareholders took only about 10 per cent., which means that 45,000 shares of the ordinary stock have come into the possession of a group of underwriters located for the most part in the United States. Many of these underwriters are actively interested in the American steel industry, being in some cases its foremost leaders. With the former holdings of the Hayden, Stone & Co., clientele, the additional stock acquired means the transfer of a decided majority ownership outside of Canada. It is believed that only a very short time will elapse before information will become public of a more or less definite character as to the scope of plans of the new ownership for the development of this property.

DOMINION STEEL CORPORATION.

Dominion Steel Corporation common has been relatively less active than its market confreres, and for that, among other reasons, a less high level achievement falls to be registered. A two-point rise to 62¾ as compared with last week's close was the best price realized an odd lot only changing hands at that figure, however. The bulk of the dealings took place on different days around 61 and 62. The relative slowness of Steel common is believed to be attributable to technical market conditions rather than to either lack of interest or confidence in the stock. A broker's pool is understoood to have been operating in the latter for a considerable time back, the Street estimating the pool holdings at 6,000 shares of an average price of 65. This is the balance which the pool was unable to liquidate before the market got away from it on the decline some months ago. Since the stock dropped under 60 some time ago there has been little heard of the demand that the dividend should be raised to at least 5 per cent., if not eventually to 6 per cent.

ONTARIO STEEL PRODUCTS.

In spite of many adverse manufacturing conditions during the past year, the fourth annual report of the Ontario Steel Products Co., shows a substantial increase in profits over last year. The increase is credited to increased sales, improved methods and the loyalty of the employes. The sales for the year both in tonnage and value are the largest in the company's history, and much larger than the combined sales of all subsidiary companies in their best year prior to the formation of the holding company.

During the year, owing mainly to the adverse conditions of British exchange, war orders have been negligible, but foreign export business for commercial products has largely increased and the management is hopeful of retaining a large portion of this newly developed trade after the war is over. Further payment on account of deferred dividends may be made from time to time, if conditions warrant, but in view of the increased working capital necessary, owing to the enormously enhanced price of all raw materials the directors have decided that it will be prudent to reasonably conserve the liquid and cash resources until the business outlook can be more accurately gauged.

Net profits of $182,295 show a gain of $105,550, and the surplus of $188,497 indicates a gain of $133,314 from $50,183 a year ago. The annual general meeting of the company will be held at Gananoque, Ont., 14th August, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The stock has been without feature during the week.

DOMINION BRIDGE CO.

The activity and price advance noted last week has been again largely in evidence, a new high record of 152¼ being established. Of considerable interest in each day's trading has been the preponderance of odd stock lots to change hands. The inception of the price movement had the advantage of a relatively low start, coupled with which there was an extremely small outstanding speculative interest. The stock is held very largely by wealthy men in the group of or associated with those who control the destinies of the company. That it hung around 125-127 so long was not because insiders believed its value had depreciated to that level but because it was a favorable one for absorption of the floating supply as it came on the market. It is evident that the advance at this time posseses special significance.

It is said that profits arising from the Quebec Bridge have never entered into estimates of the value of the stock, and the fact that the time when these may be included is not far off, explains satisfactorily to many people the present readjustment in the price of the shares.

CANADIAN LOCOMOTIVE CO.

Canadian Locomotive stocks got their little flurry and excitement over a fortnight ago, this being abundantly demonstrated by the lack of interest and therefore activity in them during the present week. It may be said, however, that the strong tone evidenced by kindred stocks has contributed to keep prices of the common and preferred firm, although had the general tendency been otherwise, a greater or lesser shading may have been anticipated.

CANADA FOUNDRIES & FORGINGS.

Just what development is likely to materialize in Canada Foundries & Forgings, only insiders appear to be meantime aware; however, due to the continued strength of the stock, there is a well-founded belief that the substantial and sustained rise of the past fortnight will have been fully justified. A new high level of 177¾ marked the week's trading.

PULP AND PAPER

Strength in Laurentide the Sole Feature of a Week of Almost Complete Inactivity.

By W. A. CRAICK

Excluding a small boom in Laurentide, which carried the price of this premier paper security from 170 to 175½, the market for pulp and paper stocks has been quite as dull this week as it was a week ago. Most issues are persistently neglected, and in those in which trading does take place sales are limited and price changes are of the smallest. The position of the leading stocks at the close on Thursday as compared with their position a week ago is as follows:

	Close, Aug. 2	Close, Aug. 9	Change
Laurentide	170	175½	+ 5½
Riordon	120	120⅞	+ ⅞
Spanish, com. ...	13	12½	— ½
Do., pref.	..	..	..
Wayagamack	..	..	..
Brompton	46¾	47	+ ¼
N. American	..	..	..
Price Bros.	134	131	— 3

It has developed this week that Commissioner Pringle, in charge of the Canadian paper inquiry, has written the Federal Trade Commission at Washington asking for the use of such figures obtained in the American investigation as might be of use to the Canadian officials. Mr. Pringle has also suggested that Geoffrey Clarkson, the commission's chief accountant should confer with the accountants who handled the news print investigation for the Federal Trade Commission, while he himself has requested a meeting with Chairman Harris, of the U. S. Commission in Washington. The linking up of the Canadian with the American inquiry is significant in view of Mr. Pringle's ruling on the question of investigating the activities of the export companies.

American paper manufacturers are expressing doubt as to the favorable effect of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association's arrangements with Lord Northcliffe for a supply of paper from the Northcliffe mills in Newfoundland. One manufacturer points out that the production of this plant is less than 60,000 tons a year, not 80,000 tons, as was stated by the publishers. More than that, with the shortage of labor and coal, it will be impossible to run the mill at full capacity. There is only one machine, out of five installed, that is capable of turning out the width of paper demanded by the publishers. The other machines can turn out the desired width, but the waste would make it impracticable.

The "Paper Mill" of New York says in its latest issue that "even if 80,000 tons of paper were shipped from the Northcliffe mill to the United States this 'great achievement' would not solve the print paper problem. It is admitted that American publishers could consume 400,000 tons more of print paper a year if it were to be had; 80,000 out of 400,000 tons is, therefore, nothing more than a flea-bite."

The "Paper Mill" is predicting higher prices for paper in the fall. It bases this belief on the increasing shortage of labor, due to the withdrawal of a million men from industry; on the difficulty of transporting freight as a result of the car shortage; on the growth of business, which will inevitably enlarge the demand for all kinds of paper and on the present slackening of production, which will tend to reduce the supply when fall business opens up. At present demand is slack and there is a good bit of paper on hand.

RIORDON.

Riordon shares have again been most inactive, the week's business being limited to a couple of sales. A block of 125 shares sold in Montreal on Monday at 120⅞, which is slightly better than the close last week.

PRICE BROS.

A block of ten shares of Price Bros. sold on Tuesday at 131. This is three points off the high mark established in July.

LAURENTIDE.

After many weeks, during which sales of Laurentide rarely exceeded a single block of stock a week, there was a revival of interest in this security this week. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday several transactions were recorded on the Montreal Exchange, the net result of which was to run up the price of the stock from 170 to 175½. The company's year closed on June 30, and with the near approach of the annual meeting, speculation as to the probable results of the past year's business is beginning to interest followers of the market. That Laurentide is bound to make a splendid showing is generally conceded, and an appreciation in the value of the shares is quite to be expected. The stock has not been as high since the middle of June.

WHALEN PULP.

It is understood that the new Whalen Pulp & Paper Co., which is a consolidation of the B.C. Sulphite Fibre Co., the Empire Pulp & Paper Mills, and the Colonial Lumber & Paper Mills in British Columbia, will have its own fleet of ships for carrying its product from the mills to the market. The B.C. Sulphite Fiber Co. was incorporated in 1904, and operates a plant at Mill Creek, Howe Sound, 25 miles from Vancouver. The Empire Mills have recently erected a pulp mill, and the Colonial Mills are installing their first unit. All three mills have a total output of 175 tons per day and will employ nearly 1,000 men. James Whalen, of Port Arthur, is president, and George Whalen, of Vancouver, vice-president and general manager.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER.

Among the claims of the minority shareholders of the International Paper Company in their suit against the corporation, is one to the effect that, because of the "oppressive, arbitrary and illegal manner in which the affairs of the company have been conducted," the Government of the United States has threatened to take over the management of the corporation. They further complain that the officers of the company have joined with officers of other companies in an organization known as the News Print Manufacturers' Association, "for the purpose of suppressing competition." They allege further that while a Federal prosecution was pending against the defendants, the members of the News Print Manufacturers' Association agreed to reduce the price of paper from $3.10 to $2.50 per 100 lbs., which was against the interests of the stockholders and in violation of outstanding contracts. The interest thus evinced by shareholders in the relations between the manufacturers and the publishers is significant.

The complaint is made by the minority shareholders, and with some justification, that annual meetings are held in a small town—Corinth, N.Y., remote from railroad connection, which makes it expensive for small stockholders to attend. Further, the company is put to unnecessary expense through having to pay for private car accommodation for the directors.

The suit of the minority shareholders has for its object the removal of all the officials of the company and a distribution of net surplus profits.

NORTH AMERICAN.

Last week's meeting in New York of the North American Pulp & Paper Co.'s trust appears to have revived the report that the Tidewater Paper Mill, controlled by that company, might be sold. It is reported that not only W. R. Hearst, but another bidder, are after the property. The Tidewater Mill, which is located in Brooklyn and has a capacity of about 100 tons of news print a day, is the only news print mill controlled by the company which confines its efforts to the making of raw materials such as ground wood and sulphite.

The following directors were elected at the meeting: J. E. A. Dubuc, Chicoutimi, Canada; G. Tracy Rogers, Binghamton, N.Y.; Parmley W. Herrick, Cleveland, O.; Hon. J. M. Wilson, Montreal, Canada, and C. S. Wilcox, Hamilton, Ont., Canada. Mr. Wilson succeeds John H. Duffy, and Mr. Rogers succeeds George W. Robertson. The statement for the six months ended June 30, 1917, was submitted to the shareholders, showing $632,105.98 available for bond, other indebtedness, and sinking funds, so that after deduction of these requirements there remains a balance of $262,510.31.

It is reported this week that Sweden has lifted her embargo on the shipment of chemical pulp to England, this having been imposed in retaliation for the embargo on the shipment of coal and other commodities from England to Sweden. The effect of the lifting of the embargo on pulp is not expected to amount to much in view of the great shortage of shipping, though a Montreal authority believes it will result in enlarging the American demand for Canadian paper. Great Britain, instead of drawing from Canada, will buy from Sweden, and Sweden, instead of shipping to the United States, will ship to England.

MINING STOCKS

A Short Week, With Little Movement Noticeable Until Thursday's Market.

By W. A. CRAICK

With the Standard Exchange closed both Saturday and Monday, business in mining shares has ebbed to a low level. Not until Thursday was there any great sign of activity. That day there was a selling movement in Newray and Gifford, which accounted for half the day's business. The average for the week was 63,250 shares per day, which compares with 65,600

the previous week. The record for each day, together with the rise in the price of bar silver in New York, was as follows:—

	Transactions Shares	Silver cts.
Friday, Aug. 3	59,037	80¾
Saturday, Aug. 4	(Exchange closed)	
Monday, Aug. 6	(Exchange closed)	
Tuesday, Aug. 7	58,092	81¾
Wednesday, Aug. 8 ...	54,036	82½
Thursday, Aug. 9	88,280	82⅞

Price changes for the week have been slight. The most extensive variation was in Dome Mines, which, in face of the passing of the dividend, gained 15 points to 990. Hollinger and McIntyre were practically unchanged and very lightly traded in. Other changes are exhibited in the following schedule:—

	Close Aug. 2	Close Aug. 9	Change
Adanac	.15½	.15½	....
Beaver	.34	.33½	— .00½
Dome Exten..	.15	.15	....
Dome Mines.	9.75	9.90	+ .15
Hargraves ...	.11¾	.11¼	— .00½
Hollinger ...	4.30	4.30	....
McIntyre	1.50	1.49	— .01
Nipissing	7.65	7.70	+ .05
Vipond	.32	.32	....
Newray	.66	.68	+ .02
Timiskaming..	.31½	.33	+ .01½
West Dome..	.19½	.18	— .01½

The feature of the week has been the substantial rise in the price of bar silver. On August 1, the New York quotation was 79 cents. Since then there has been practically a daily advance until on Thursday of this week it closed at 82⅞ cents. The rise has been long predicted and is easily explained by the increasing demand for a metal, production of which is on the decline.

Ore shipments for the month of July from the Cobalt camp constitute a new record for any one month during the current year. A total of 53 cars containing 3,621,305 pounds were sent out as compared with 44 cars containing approximately 3,327,261 pounds in June and only 35 cars in May. Bullion shipments for the month were a little below average being 667,090.52 fine ounces, valued at $545,776.34, as compared with 1,162,028.70 fine ounces valued at $905,296.06 in June.

Working forces although not up to the usual standard are comparatively satisfactory and the remainder of the current year, will probably constitute a period of even more aggressive operations that that of the first half of the year.

KIRKLAND LAKE.

The first annual report of the Kirkland Lake Gold Mines Co., Limited, has been published. It covers the year ending May 31, 1917. The financial position shows that 183,526 shares have been issued out of a total of 2,000,000. $129,041 has been charged up to development. The company has $8,212 cash in hand and the report points out that operations are being financed out of Beaver treasury, the latter company taking treasury stock in payment.

The report goes into the development of the property to date quite extensively, and shows that levels have been cut every hundred feet down to and including the 600-foot level, in all of which substantial ore bodies of varying grades of ore are located. Work on the property has been in progress about a year and a half, in which time 3,140 feet of development have been done, including some 600 feet of sinking and 1,500 of drifting. The management state that it is the intention to continue the shaft to a depth of 700 feet as quickly as possible.

As to future plans the report says: "As the present shaft is near the eastern boundary of the property, development has been toward the western or central part of the property, where it will be necessary to sink a permanent working shaft of sufficient capacity to take care of the large tonnage of ore which is now in sight. Near the new or central shaft, a mill and power plant will be erected. The mill will have an initial capacity of 150 tons, and will be so constructed that another unit can be added at any time at a minimum cost."

KERR LAKE.

Kerr Lake during June produced 251,367 ounces of silver. This is the highest output in several years. The Kerr Lake Mining Co. will close its year with the end of this month. Indications are that profits will be the highest in the history of the company. In the ten months ended June 30 production totalled 2,195,485 ounces, and if the rate of production during July and August comes up to that of June the total for the year will be in the neighborhood of 2,700,000 ounces, which will be a new high record since 1910. When the high price of silver is taken into consideration profits should exceed those of that year.

TOUGH OAKES.

Perhaps no mine in the country is up against such difficulties as is Tough-Oakes in endeavoring to hold costs down to pre-war records, says the Cobalt Nugget. To begin with, the veins of the Tough-Oakes are comparatively narrow and do not allow for any very great stoping width, thus making it impossible to break down tonnage on a par with a mine where a broad working face exists.

Also, the hard nature of the rock at this big Kirkland Lake mine serves to increase mining costs considerably in that drillers can make but small footage. Then, too, the treating of this exceptionally hard ore is doubly difficult making it impossible to keep milling costs from reaching quite large figures. To the foregoing difficulties is now added the problem of securing sufficient man-power and also the increasing cost of supplies.

McINTYRE.

During the 15 months ended June 30 and which will be covered in the annual statement of the McIntyre-Porcupine Mines, the company treated approximately 195,837 tons of ore from which $1,885,943 in bullion was recovered. Recovery averaged around 95% and mill costs were held below 90 cents a ton. Mining costs, however, were fairly high due to the large amount of development work carried on and as a result mining and milling costs will run about $5.80 a ton. The average recovery was about $10.05 per ton, giving a profit of $4.25 a ton, or $822,307 for the fifteen-month period. Ore reserves have been added to at a rapid rate.

The price of McIntyre shares varied very little during the week, the range being between 149 and 152.

CANADA COPPER.

A special meeting of the Canada Copper Corporation stockholders has been called for August 29, to authorize the issuance of $2,500,000 ten-year 6 per cent. first mortgage sinking fund convertible bonds, dated January 1, 1918, and also to act on increasing the authorized capital stock to the extent of 1,000,000 shares, 833,333, of which will be held for conversion and the balance for corporate purposes.

The company now has an authorized capital of $1,000,000, shares $5 par value, of which 945,454 are outstanding. There are also outstanding $63,800 debentures which are called for redemption. These are convertible into stock at par.

The new bonds will be used to cover the development of the recently acquired British Columbia Copper Co. including the installation of a 3,000-ton mill, and also to supply working capital.

Stockholders of record August 14, will be entitled to subscribe for their pro rata share of the new bonds on the basis of $2,644 in bonds for each share of stock owned. Bonds are convertible into stock at any time before maturity at $3 a share, but are redeemable at the option of the company on and after January 1, 1918, at 110 per cent. and interest. The terms of subscription are as follows: 20 per cent. of par on or before September 20, 1917, 20 per cent. Nov. 15, 1917, 20 per cent. January 2, 1918, 20 per cent. February 19, 1918, 20 per cent. April 16, 1918.

HOLLINGER.

The programme of work at the Hollinger Consolidated is at present one of unusual interest. Development is the big objective. To get the property into such shape that from a million to a million and a quarter tons of ore can can be milled annually is the intention and this can only be accomplished by having opened up a large number of mill faces. The big expansion now taking place in development is evidently being done with a view to tapping practically every known ore body on the property and to bring them all into the main web of development, thereby offering ample scope for the drawing of ore to feed the mill. It is estimated that, in furtherance of this plan, Hollinger Consolidated is driving approximately a mile a month. From forty to fifty machines are employed in the task.

Hollinger has been lightly traded in this week at prices ranging from 4.28 to 4.40.

DOME MINES.

"In view of the large amount of money required to carry on development work as planned, the directors have decided not to pay a dividend at the present time. We desire to state, however, that as a whole prospects are encouraging." With this brief statement, the directors of Dome Mines have taken the anticipated step of discontinuing entirely dividend payments. It is just two years ago since the company declared its first dividend, which was maintained for a year and three-quarters at the rate of 20% per annum. The June payment was reduced to a 10% per annum rate.

The market had already discounted the dividend announcement and the stock did not decline. It closed Thursday at 9.90, at which price it was 15 cents higher than a week ago.

B.C. COPPER.

Provided no further forest fires develop in the vicinity of Greenwood, the smelter owned by the B.C. Copper Co. at that point will resume operations this month. This action has been made possible owing to the steady arrival of coke from the mines at Coleman, Alberta, which was affected by the recent strike trouble. The smelter draws its ores principally from the Motherlode mine and several properties in the nearby State of Washington. The Motherlode last year produced about 200,000 tons, of which 8,000 ounces was gold, 80,000 ounces silver and 2,500,000 pounds of copper. This year's output is expected to prove a substantial increase over that of 1916.

TYEE SMELTER.

After being closed down for a period of five years, the Ladysmith smelter formerly known as the Tyee smelter resumed operations on the 10th of this month. This provides the province with three smelters. The interests behind the smelter are headed by Col. Stevenson of Alaska and these people have made such improvements to the old plant as to make it most modern in every respect. When it became known that the old Tyee smelter would again operate, the owners of several of the abandoned mines on Vancouver Island again opened up their holdings with the result that the year's metalliferous output may be materially increased over that of the previous year. The Blue Grouse mine at Cowichan Lake has already commenced shipping, while the old Dewdney mine on the west coast of the Island is another property to be opened.

MILLING

Another Quiet Week—Maple Leaf Was an Exception and Fluctuated Considerably.

By J. L. RUTLEDGE,
Editor Canadian Grocer.

This week in the milling industry was a very quiet one indeed. There has been no tendency toward higher prices in flour, and only a moderate demand. Local demand has been light owing to the possibility of government control of flour prices. There has been some American buying owing to the prohibition of the sale of grain. British government buying has also become again an item in the market. The cereal market is very firm indeed, with many mills reporting that they are already oversold. Corn meals are very scarce indeed, some mills have withdrawn quotations on these until such time as supplies are more plentiful.

The market for mill feeds presents an abnormal condition for this time of year, due to the demand for these goods throughout the spring months, a condition that is not usual. As a result stocks are abnormally low and prices are soaring. This is further complicated by the extensive buying of American firms, American prices being so much higher than Canadian on these products that the Canadian goods may be profitably sold on the American market.

Across the line the milling industry is coming in for considerable attention. President Wilson has authorized the appointment of a commission to investigate the operations of the various milling companies and their methods of manufacture and distribution to see if any of those operations are in restraint of trade and an infringement of the anti trust law. law.

Milling securities during the week pretty well mirrored the actual market. There was a general lassitude in all milling stocks, no trading of any particular consequence being noted.

MAPLE LEAF.

Stock of the Maple Leaf Milling Company was the only stock in the milling group to show even moderate activity during the past week. The trading showed an irregular tendency. From a closing price on Thursday of last week of 102 it quickly rose during the next days till it showed a gain of a point and a half, under fairly heavy selling, however, a pronounced reversal was noted and the stock sold down to 100. Wednesday's trading again saw it reach 103½ though this again declined to 102 the last quotation of the week. In the preferred there was no activity; the last sale was on Thursday of last week, when the figure quoted was 94.

OGILVIE MILLING.

There was no trading in the common stock of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company. The last sale was made about two weeks previous for 148. There was a little trading in the preferred, a few shares changing hands at 110. This was a slightly lower figure, the previous lowest price quoted for some weeks past being half a point above this figure, while the average would better it by two points.

LAKE OF THE WOODS.

There has been no activity in the stock of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company for some weeks past. The last sale in the common stock was at 125 and in the preferred 116.

SHREDDED WHEAT.

The Shredded Wheat Company stock has also been dormant during the week and for some time past. The last recorded sale was at 131 for the common and 95 for the preferred.

TEXTILES

Tone of the Market Somewhat Stronger, Although There Was Little Activity in Evidence.

By H. H. BLACK,
Editor, Dry Goods Review.

The textile stocks did not share to any marked extent in the activity during the early part of the week, but what trading did take place revealed either firmness or a tendency to take higher levels; some substantial gains were reported. Altogether the developments may be well regarded in relation to the general situation.

Trade conditions indicate a continuance of the rising tendency of textile values, though there have been recessions in some departments. Generally speaking, the market rules much firmer than had been expected at this season, the American situation being influenced by the extensive requirements of the Government and well maintained exports which have the effect of offsetting any reduction in domestic consumption.

A despatch from Washington to the effect that it is proposed to place cotton under the restrictions of the exports council is regarded as important in relation to the general situation, although it is not expected that Canada will be affected, the idea being rather to stop exports to neutrals unless there is assurance as to the final destination. Figures recently published showed a tremendous increase in the shipments to those countries suspected of supplying Germany.

There has been no material change in the cotton market. The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture reports the condition of the crop on July 25th as 70.3, compared with 70.3 on June 25th, 1917, 72.3 on July 25th, 1916, and 75.4 on July 25th, 1915, and 77.5 for the average on July 25th for the last ten years. On this basis the production for this year would be 11,949,000 bales. Last year the production was 11,449,000 bales, and the year previous the total showed 11,191,000 bales.

	Close Aug. 2	Close Aug. 9	Change
Can. Cot., pref....	78	77	—1
Dom. Textile, com.	84	83¼	— ¾
Montreal Cot., com.	54	54	.....
Penman's, com. ..	70½	71	+ ½

CANADIAN COTTONS.

Canadian Cottons, common, was neglected during the week, and there was only one transaction in the preferred, the price in the latter case being 77, or 1 point off from the last previous. For the common 52 was asked and 50 bid, as compared with last sales at 52.

MONTREAL COTTONS.

The few sales of Canadian Cottons, common, this week were at 54, or on a par with the last previous, and compared with a range of 51-53 during July. The preferred was inactive.

MONARCH KNITTING.

Like the other textile stocks, Monarch Knitting showed little or no effect from the market revival, and there were no sales recorded of either the common or the preferred. For the common 38 was asked and 35 offered, but there were no quotations for the senior securities.

PENMANS.

Penmans, common, not only took a more prominent part in the trading during the week but showed an improvement in price, the figure moving up to 71, or an improvement for the week of half a point. This improvement was made in the face of the fact that the stock was ex-dividend 1 per cent. on Friday last.

DOMINION TEXTILE.

The project of the Dominion Textile company for the erection of a new factory was advanced when the town council of St. Lambert gave its unanimous approval to the third reading of the by law covering the agreement with the company. This as finally revised provides for a bonus of $95,000 in lieu of a free site of 100 acres as was originally proposed, and tax exemption for twenty years. The bonus is to take the form of debentures of the town. The company is to start work within two years after the signing of peace. The first building the company is to erect will cost $2,000,000 and municipal taxes are to be paid until construction begins. The company alone agrees to spend not less than $3,000,000 in the first ten years for wages. Every six months the town is to set aside one per cent. of the $95,000 for a sinking fund and the company will do the same. If the company has not fulfilled its obligations in ten years the agreement becomes null and void. The by-law will be submitted on August 20 between 8 and 9 a.m., and if six ratepayers disapprove there will have to be a special poll. If not, it goes automatically into effect.

The plans of the Dominion Textile company have aroused a keen interest in Montreal financial as well as industrial circles as they indicate the strong confidence that the directors, who are also connected through the president, Chas. B. Gordon, with the Bank of Montreal group, have in conditions in Canada following closely on the declaration of peace. There is also an indication that competition with the Canadian mills from outside may not be so keen after the war, through a readjustment in labor and other conditions that are likely to favor Canada as compared with the period preceding the war.

Although Dominion Textile, common, was adversely affected during the week, with sales as low as 83, there was a recovery in the late trading to 84, which is on a par with the best of last week. There was no interest in the preferred.

TRANSPORTATION

Securities of Railways Affected By Government Announcement Improved in London.

That the financial standing of the Railways concerned in the government's program as announced last week has been favorably affected rather than otherwise thereby, is indicated by London reports to the effect than Canadian rails strengthened when the government policy became known. Evidently the government is regarded as good security for the outstanding obligations and the attitude displayed towards the C.N.R. common stock and the Grand Trunk Pacific is considered as being more favorable than might have been the case had the Drayton-Acworth report been followed in detail.

During the week the government's proposals have been discussed before the house and there has been considerable criticism. However, the situation does not appear to have been materially changed. One argument is that the program is not broad enough and that the Grand Trunk should also have been taken in. Another is that there should be no settlement on the basis proposed but that the government should enforce its claims. Opposition to the principle of government ownership comes strongly from the Eastern portions of Canada where there has been experience with the inefficient service rendered to the public by the Intercolonial. From this standpoint the argument is that on the basis of the report of the American experts, the road is in a sound position and that the government could make further advances; such advances it is contended would not have been required had it not been for the conditions which have been created by the war and which have closed the regular money markets to the company.

Commenting on the situation, the *Financial News* of London says that it will apparently be a deal between MacKenzie and Mann and the govern-

Continued on page 4.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $15,000,000
REST - - $13,500,000

Head Office, TORONTO

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
SIR JOHN AIRD - - - General Manager
H. V. F. JONES - - Ass't General Manager

The Bank has branches in every part of the Dominion of Canada, as well as in St. John's, Newfoundland; New York, Seattle, San Francisco, Portland, Ore.; Mexico City, and London, England. By reason of its many branches in Canada, the Bank is able to place at the disposal of correspondents abroad excellent facilities for the transaction of every kind of banking business.

Collections

Collections made in any part of Canada at reasonable rates.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

The Dominion Bank

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

Sir Edmund B. Osler, M.P., President
W. D. Matthews, Vice-President
C. A. BOGERT, General Manager

The London, England, Branch of The Dominion Bank at 73 Cornhill, E.C., conducts a General Banking and Foreign Exchange Business and has ample facilities for handling collections and remittances from Canada.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

INCORPORATED 1832

CAPITAL, - - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE, - - 12,000,000
TOTAL ASSETS, - 115,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

John Y. Payzant, President   Charles Archibald, Vice-President
G. S. Campbell   S. J. Moore   W. W. White, M.D.
Hector McInnes   J. Walter Allison   W. D. Ross.
James Manchester   Hon. N. Curry   Hon. M. C. Grant

GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE, TORONTO

H. A. Richardson, General Manager.   J. A. McLeod, Asst. General Manager.

A general banking business transacted. Letters of Credit issued, drafts bought and sold, payable in all parts of the world. Savings Deposits opened by deposit of $1 or over, interest added half yearly.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Dividend No. 122

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the UNION BANK OF CANADA, has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House, in the City of Winnipeg, and also at its Branches, on and after Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1917, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 16th day of August, 1917.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st day of August, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

H. B. SHAW,
General Manager.

Winnipeg, July 17th, 1917.

NEWS OF SECURITIES

Continued from page 3

ment and that if the bonds remain as before the public will have little concern with the transaction save so far as it may improve the stability of the Canadian Northern issues. The Times comments:

> It is assumed that it is not intended to make any alteration in the numerous prior-charge securities, some of which are already guaranteed by the Dominion or Provincial Governments. If this proves to be the case the value of the securities, nevertheless, would be improved to the extent that the railway becomes a responsibility of the State instead of a group or hand individuals.

With the shortage of freight cars demanding quick unloading the Board of Railway Commissioners has decided on a reduction of the demurrage allowance which has the effect of reducing the time on coal, coke, lime and certain kinds of lumber by 24 hours.

United States railways performed a record-breaking feat in May, when they hauled the largest monthly traffic in history. Total traffic, measured by gross revenues of over $358,000,000, exceeded that of last October, peak of unprecedented movement of last year, by nearly $7,800,000. The figures apply to the country's entire operated mileage of approximately 260,000 miles and are based by the Bureau of Railway News and Statistics, Chicago, upon official figures of the Interstate Commerce Commission applying to a partial mileage. This is the first time since monthly returns have been published in the United States that May has exceeded October, usually the peak of traffic.

Considerable interest has been aroused in shipping circles in Canada and the United States in an announcement from Washington relative to the admission of foreign vessels, including Canadian, to the coastwise trade of the United States.

A bill has been introduced proposing to give the president authority to admit vessels to the coastwise trade, as indicated, by proclamation. American shipping companies will undoubtedly raise objections.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

The month end period of July resulted in earnings of $4,007,000 for the Canadian Pacific, which is higher by $207,000 than for the corresponding period a year ago; the increase is at the rate of 5.4 per cent. The total for the month reached $12,925,000, an increase of $1,130,000, or 9.5 per cent. The increase for the month of June was at the rate of 14.6 per cent. Following are comparative figures:

	1917	1916	Inc.	%
July 7 ..	$3,101,000	$2,616,000	$485,000	18.5
July 14 ..	2,867,000	2,738,000	129,000	4.7
July 21..	2,950,000	2,641,000	309,000	11.7
July 31..	4,007,000	3,800,000	207,000	5.4
Total for July .	$12,925,000	$11,795,000	$1,130,000	9.5

Although there have been no sales of C.P.R. above 161 on the Canadian exchanges this week quotations have indicated a considerable improvement in the market.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

The government loan of $7,500,000 to the Grand Trunk Pacific, provided for in the railway legislation brought down at Ottawa last week covers the main financial requirements of that system for the year. According to the financial statement of the company the cash requirements for the twelve-month period to June 30 of next year, total $7,494,760. The total fixed interest charges amount to $7,684,177, of which $1,189,416 are provided for out of the balance of the eight million dollar loan of last year. The estimated amount required for improvements, including rolling stock, is $2,000,000. On the Grand Trunk Pacific steamship lines an operating loss of $100,000 is estimated for the year, while on the operation of the railway lines, a surplus of $1,100,000 is estimated.

In addition to this $7,500,000 the Treasury is also called upon to pay $1,655,000 as interest on the Mountain section three per cent. bonds.

During the last week of July the receipts of the Grand Trunk system amounted to $1,976,465, an increase of $156,752 or 8.6 per cent., while for the month the total was $6,001,780, being higher than that for July of 1916 by $684,419 or 12.8 per cent. Following are comparative figures for the month:

	1917	1916	Inc.	%
July 7..	$1,297,003	$1,155,029	$141,974	12.8
July 14..	1,379,293	1,211,393	167,900	13.8
July 21..	1,358,019	1,140,226	217,79	19.1
July 31..	1,967,465	1,810,713	156,752	8.6
To. July.	$6,001,780	$5,317,361	$684,419	12.8

According to London reports the market for Grand Trunk securities strengthened on the announcement of the Government's railway program, it evidently being considered that it indicated a more lenient attitude towards the rights of the shareholders than did the Drayton-Acworth report.

CANADA STEAMSHIPS.

Canada Steamships securities shared in the improvement in both volume of business and values which featured the stock market trading during the fore part of the current week. The volume of trading in the common stock was the best since the last week of June and the price, which went below 41 early in July, moved up to 43½, which is only a point below the high mark of the year reached about the middle of June. There was not much demand for the preferred and the price was steady with sales at 79.

CANADIAN NORTHERN.

Developments at Ottawa will be awaited with interest. The Government's program for purchasing the common stock and thus securing the control of the road is meeting with considerable opposition, but there is such a broad difference in the opinion of the objectors that the outlook would seem to be that the Government may have a good chance to put its proposals through. On the one hand there is the argument that the program goes too far and on the other the objection that it does not go far enough. The practical suggestion that there should be further advances does not seem to meet with much favor despite the report of the American experts who investigated the company and the system and whose conclusions indicated that the concern would be able to float on its own responsibility were it not for the conditions resulting from the war which had closed the usual sources of capital supply. Holders of the securities in England seem to like the proposal, judging from the improvement in the market following the circulation of the report of the Government program. If the deal goes through the Government will own and control the following companies which are subsidiaries:

The Canadian Northern Express Company, Limited, whose net earnings for the past year were $295,212.

The Canadian Northern Telegraph Company, including the G.N.W. Telegraph Company, whose net earnings last year were $213,388.

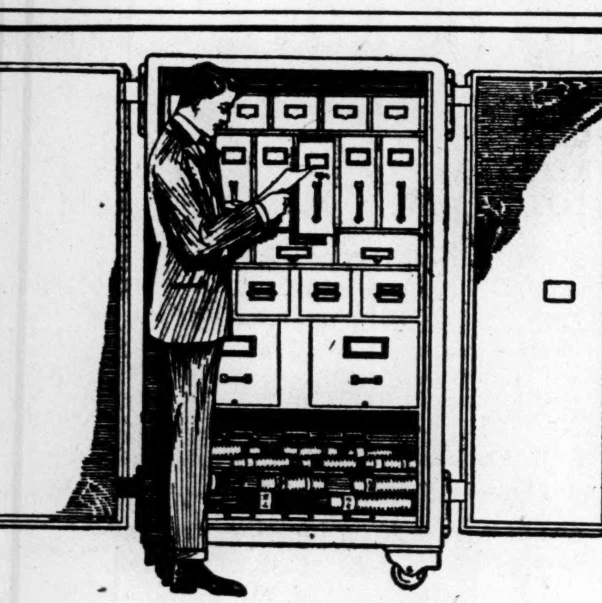
The Winnipeg Land Company, which owns valuable terminal lands in Winnipeg, valued at about $2,500,000.

Qu'Appelle-Long Lake, of Saskatchewan Railway Company, which runs from Regina to Prince Albert, valued at $5,000,000.

Niagara-St. Catharines and Toronto Railway valued at $2,500,000.

In regard to the two million odd acres of land granted by the Ontario Government, there may be doubt as to ownership and it is possible that a Privy Council decision will be required to settle the question. This land was granted with a proviso that if the C.N.R. were taken over by the Government the land would revert to Ontario. It is contended here that the company still exists, and that the Dominion is the stockholder; hence, that the land should not revert to the Province. A fight in the courts may be the outcome.

The question of the price to be paid for the common stock is causing a good deal of speculation. This will be rather a difficult problem to decide, but it is to be hoped that the shareholders will get justice in any award which may be reached.



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ELECTRIC RAILWAYS

Stocks Have Shown Little Change and Have Taken Small Part in Activity.

The Electric Railway and other public utility stocks have shown no great change during the week, and what alteration in the price situation there has been has not on the whole been favorable. There is no improvement in the outlook as regarding operation costs either on the point of labor or materials, and there is no indication either of a more favorable attitude on the part of the public on the question of fair treatment on rates.

Holders of public utility securities are following closely the developments in connection with the Hydro-Electric schemes. In this issue THE POST gives some interesting information regarding the manner in which the application of the Electrical Development Company for leave to enter the courts against the commission, despite the provincial legislation, was received. The indications are that the highest of British courts is likely to protect the rights of the shareholders against the plans of the commission, and that the case will be finally fought out in that legal arena, no matter what course the courts of Canada may take.

Should the Canadian Northern purchase, proposed by the Dominion Government, go through, advocates of government ownership in Ontario are pointing out that it would tend to obviate the conflict between the interests of the railway and the municipalities in the province.

That municipally operated street railway systems are feeling the effect of the rising cost of operation is indicated by the statement of Superintendent Archibald of the Saskatoon railway. In his report for the year to July 15th, Mr. Archibald states that, while the gross receipts showed an increase over those of the corresponding period a year ago, the cost of operation rose to such an extent that the net result is a deficit of about $2,500. For the half year in 1916 there was a profit of $3,000. The causes of the increased cost of operation are principally an increase in the total amount of wages paid employees, amounting to $6,793; an increase in capital charges of $1,518, and the operation of more cars, and the consumption of more traction power through the use of double-truck cars during the winter months.

HAVANA ELECTRIC.

Havana Electric Railway, Light and Power Co. reports June gross at $554,982, increase $78,047; net $311,720, increase $20,291; surplus $213,972, increase $47,109; gross for half-year $2,893,997, increase $357,045; net, $1,774,477; surplus $1,079,774, increase $49,384.

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION.

The Northern Ohio Traction and Light Company reports gross earnings of $5,864,694 for the year ending June 30, 1917, compared with $4,512,598 last year, and net earnings of $2,179,500, as against $1,939,660 the previous year. Northern Ohio Traction was an active issue some years ago when the common was traded in on the Montreal exchange but it has been on the dead list since early in 1913.

WINNIPEG ELECTRIC.

Winnipeg Electric earnings for June fell short of that month's proportion of the fixed charges to the extent of $11,450, but for the six months provided an excess of $66,292. The returns for the month and six months were:—

	1917.	1916.	Inc.
Net earnings.	$ 49,664	$ 87,571	$ 37,900
Charges	61,123	59,363	*1,772
Net income .	*11,459	28,207	*16,748
Six months—			
Net earnings.	435,897	637,836	201,988
Charges	369,605	355,212	*14,393
Net income .	66,292	282,673	216,381

*Deficit.

With such a showing as that for June it is not a matter for surprise that the price has failed to rise from the low mark of 40 established during July. Bids of 38 without offers indicate the latest trading opinion.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION.

The Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company's earning statement for June shows a slight falling off in the net earnings as compared with May, although there was a substantial improvement over a year ago. The gross earnings for June amounted to 7,642,000 milreis, an increase of 464,000 milreis over last year. Operating expenses were 3,620,000 milreis, as compared with 3,248,000 milreis in June, 1916. The amount of the net earnings was 4,022,000 milreis, while that of last year was 3,930,000, an increase of 92,000 milreis. The gross for May was 7,864,000 milreis and the net 4,289,000 milreis. The aggregate gross earnings from January 1st amounted to 44,646,000 milreis, an increase over the same period last year of 3,467,000, and the aggregate net earnings were 24,402,000 milreis as compared with 23,021,000 milreis, an increase of 1,381,000 milreis.

The following figures give a comparison of the net earnings for the past year:—

	Milreis		
	1916	1915	Incr.
June	2,864,000	3,896,000	x32,770
July	4,030,000	3,900,000	150,000
August	3,032,000	3,807,000	175,000
September	3,703,000	3,705,000	x2,000
October	3,821,000	3,907,000	x86,000
November	3,673,000	3,440,000	233,000
December	3,803,000	3,412,000	451,000
	1917	1916	Incr.
January	4,002,000	2,841,000	161,000
February	3,885,000	3,519,000	366,000
March	4,151,000	3,783,000	368,000
April	4,053,000	3,840,000	213,000
May	4,289,000	4,108,000	181,000
June	4,322,000	3,930,000	92,000

xDecrease.

The improvement in the market for Brazilian Traction has been largely due to the better standing of the milreis as influenced by the exchange. In this connection the development of the resources of the country has been an important factor. Manganese ores have been in large demand owing to the fact that Russia, another important producer, has been out of the export market. Other minerals have also been in demand. The demand for ores has been accompanied by a call for other products of the country which in many cases serve the purpose of completing a capacity cargo. Shipments of such products as cocoa and frozen meat are increasing substantially. The shipments of frozen meat last year amounted to some 33,000 tons, and for the current year the total will be considerably more than double that amount, to judge from the showing to date. There are many other products the shipments of which have materially increased, from hides and timber to wax for candle making. The rapidity with which these new industries have been built up has had the effect of largely restoring the confidence of the people which received such a rude jar when the outbreak of the war disorganized business in rubber and coffee, the two important export products at that time. After the war there may be further readjustments required but it is not believed that these will be generally disadvantageous.

The company's annual statement was well received by the British financial press. The Financier regards the outlook as encouraging, the improvement shown in the last six months of the year indicating that the time is being hastened when dividends can again be paid with perfect safety. The increased earnings of their subsidiaries are especially well regarded as indicating a general improvement in business conditions.

B.C. ELECTRIC.

The directors of the British Columbia Electric Railway company have issued a report to the shareholders—the stock is largely in the hands of British investors—dealing with a number of recent developments in connection with the company's affairs and particularly with the legislative action bearing on the company's rights. The company until recently enjoyed protection against municipal competition in Vancouver, by agreement that before the city should launch into similar business it should offer to buy out the company on terms mutually agreed upon or decided by arbitration. Notwithstanding this agreement, confirmed by legislation, the city has secured the passage through the legislature of a measure leaving it free to compete with the company after June, 1919.

Naturally the course which has been taken is not well received by the shareholders. They regard this as another example of that brand of confiscatory legislation which has been popular in Ontario since Sir Adam Beck has been manipulating opinion on the public ownership theme. The province cannot hope to lightly discard solemn agreements by which capital has been encouraged to come into this country for the development of pioneer enterprises without undermining their credit. The average British shareholder seeks security rather than profit—a safe return rather than a large one—and if the governments themselves cannot be depended upon to stand by their agreements the investors will naturally seek other fields.

DETROIT UNITED.

On a fair volume of business Detroit United showed an improvement this week to 11, but later reached 110, the net change being negligible.

	June, 1917.	Change
Gross revenue..	$1,517,668	+$121,948
Expense	1,153,546	+ 145,948
Net revenue ...	$ 364,122	—$ 24,001
Interest, etc. ...	206,688	+ 5,217
Surplus	$ 157,434	—$ 29,219
	Six months.	Change.
Gross revenue ..	$8,728,634	+$1,034,345
Expenses	6,177,860	+ 977,551
Net revenue ...	$2,550,774	+$ 56,793
Interest, etc. ...	1,186,399	+ 44,889
Surplus	$1,364,374	+$ 11,904

DULUTH-SUPERIOR.

Duluth-Superior sold this week at 41¾, which compares with a last previous of 42½ during the last week of July. In common with many public utility securities the stock of this company has shown weakness for some months.

Total earnings of the Duluth-Superior Company for the month of July amounted to $139,851, a nincrease of $15,269 over the same month a year ago or 12.2 per cent. This rate of increase was, however, somewhat lower than the 16.3 per cent. for the year to date. The total for the latter period was $897,536, showing an increase of $126,011. Following are comparative figures:

	1917	1916	Inc.	%
1st week..	$33,849	$30,175	$3,174	10.5
2nd week..	31,850	2 ,608	5,242	19.7
3rd week..	30,467	27,267	3,200	11.7
Re. of mon.	44,185	40,532	3,653	9.0
Ttl. July	$139,851	$124,582	$15,269	12.2
Year to date	$897,536	$771,525	$126,011	16.3

QUEBEC RAILWAY.

On a smaller volume of business than last week, Quebec Railway showed little net price change. For some days there were signs of some additional strength and the price went to 22 from 21¼, but later half a point was lost. There has been no news recently regarding the negotiations at Ottawa and it is very questionable if the negotiations will be finally wound up this session.

TORONTO RAILWAY.

What few sales of Toronto Railway took place this week were at 75, showing practically no change. The inquiry as to the relations of the company and the men is proceeding.

LIGHT AND POWER

SHAWINIGAN.

The earnings of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company for the month of June, as announced from London, England, were $200,000, as compared with $192,000 for May, and $150,000 for June a year ago.

Shawinigan failed to share in the somewhat more active market interest this week, but on small sales the better price tone was in evidence, the price moving up from 119 to 120, the latter comparing with a price range of 119-121 in July.

WESTERN POWER OF CANADA.

Western Power Company of Canada, Ltd., reports operating revenues for June of $37,301, an increase of 20.5 per cent. over June, 1916. The net earnings for the twelve months ended June are $147,067 an increase of 31.0 per cent. over the twelve months ended June, 1916.

OTTAWA LIGHT AND HEAT.

Ottawa Light and Heat stock came into the trading this week for the first time since the latter days of May. The price was 75, showing a decline of 5 points and indicating that another public utility company has been affected by the prevailing conditions and their effect upon the cost of operation.

CIVIC INVESTMENT.

Civil Investment showed some improvement during the week, the price of 75 at the opening going up to 75¾. The stock was ex-dividend 1 per cent. on the last day of July.

OTHER STOCKS

Improvement in the Market Noted in Connection With a Number of the Specialties.

Following the improvement in the New York market which has been in evidence for some time despite the uncertainties created by the impending price regulation, war taxation and other conditions resulting from participation in the great conflict, there has been an upward movement in the Canadian securities in which the munitions group has played the principal part but which has been noticeable also throughout the general list and in connection with a number of the specialties. The movement was most pronounced in Montreal at the opening of the week when there was considerable buying and this had a direct effect upon a market which had been of very narrow proportions for weeks. Toronto opened on Tuesday after the holiday to find that the buying movement had largely subsided but, nevertheless, the volume of trading was of much larger proportions than had been noted for some time and there was a marking up of prices in a large number of securities. Towards the end of the week demand again declined to the almost negligible proportions which have featured the trading for a considerable period and there was some recession of prices. However, the general effect of the week's developments was to put the market on a better level. Had there been a larger supply of money available for market negotiations the movement might have been carried further. On the other hand conservative opinion is that it was little more than a flash in the pan and that the readjustment which has been in progress for some time will continue; this readjustment is evidently to discount advancing money rates and prospective peace conditions.

AMES-HOLDEN-McCREADY.

Ames-Holden common came into the trading for a small transaction this week, the sale being the second in the past three months. The price of 14 indicated a loss of 3 points from the last about the middle of June and 2 points from the 1st of May. Later quotations were 10 offered and 15 asked. For the preferred there was no demand, offers being at 49, or on a par with last sales about three weeks ago.

B. C. PACKERS.

The rather pessimistic early outlook on the British Columbia Canning prospects, has been proved to be hardly justified by present conditions. Recent reports state that the run of salmon on the Alaska, and British Columbia coasts is far ahead of that of recent years, while so far as present indications may be taken as a guide, the prospects for the Fraser river season are equally bright. The great difficulty now seems not to be the catch of fish but the necessary labor for handling it. Some factories have been unable to handle all of the fish offering. With brightening prospects, however, the industry is taking on a new lease of life and every effort is being made to provide for this contingent. Already some of the canneries have enlarged their plans and supplies to take care of a pack 60 per cent. in advance of what was originally expected. In the B. C. canners stock there has been no activity for some time past. The last sale in the common was at 44.

BELL TELEPHONE.

Bell Telephone sold this week at 137½ showing an improvement of one point. This recovery marked the end for the time being at least, of a slumping movement, which has been in effect for some months. The best record of the company for the year was 150 in February.

CANADA BREAD.

Canada Bread failed to share in the market interest this week. For the common 15 was asked, this price being on a par with last sales a couple of weeks ago. The company's year ended with June, but Mark Bredin informs THE POST that the annual figures are not yet completed. So far as current business is concerned, he states that there is the usual slackness of demand, which is a feature of the mid-summer months. The position of the market is generally satisfactory, and the flour values permit of a fair margin of profit for the baker. For the preferred stock 85 is asked and 80 bid; last sales were at the former figure about the middle of March.

CANADA CEMENT.

Cement common shared in the recent market revival, with the price marked up smartly on a fair amount of trading. A high point of 63⅛ was reached, which is the best figure since the movement of the latter part of May and first week of June. The range for the week was 61½ to 63⅛, compared with 60½-62 last week. There was no particular news regarding the company's activities, and the movement was taken to be the result of the general improvement in the more speculative securities, including the war stocks. There was no trading in the preferred.

CITY DAIRY.

Holders of City Dairy common are evidently not attracted by offers of 30, and the situation, therefore, appears somewhat firmer, the figure referred to being the basis for the last sales recorded over a month ago. For the preferred 60 is bid. The company is reported to be improving its position slowly, although the hot weather creates difficulties with regards to supplies and distribution which are difficult to deal with.

CARRIAGE FACTORIES.

There was rather a spectacular market for Carriage Factories common. A month or so ago the stock slumped to 9½, and, after strengthening to 11, it fell into neglect. This week there were opening sales at 12, but the next day the level was raised to 20, and the day following the price was fractionally better than that.

DOMINION CANNERS

Prospects for the canning season have considerably improved owing to the improvement in weather conditions. It is now believed that there will be a full pack of practically every line. It is probable that the corn pack will be light, owing to the lateness of maturing this year, but other than this prospects seem to be of the best.

The stock of the company remains inactive the last sale in the Common was made on July 18 at prices ranging from 22 to 23; the last sale in the preferred was at 75.

Following is a brief summary of the Canadian trade commission as to the outlook for marketing Canadian canned goods in Great Britain.

> Tomatoes present an opportunity for increased export if greater care can be taken in the packing. Canadian tomatoes are naturally soft and difficult to pack with the result that the preference is given to the Italian product. Canadian peas are at a disadvantage in not being bright enough. The French pea has the advantage in both size and color. The British public has not yet developed a taste for canned corn and Canada is in a position to supply the demand whenever it arises; quality will always be an important consideration, however. String beans would demand a better market if better selections were made as is done by the French and Italian packers. Baked beans have been in demand as a war-time food and it is probable that there will be a permanent market developed in this direction.
>
> Great Britain imports about $1,000,000 of canned fruits per annum and of this business Canada is getting an increasing

share. Peaches, apples and pears are the principal lines.

GENERAL ELECTRIC.

General Electric common was only mildly affected by the week's movement. The stock remained steady for several days at 103, and then moved to 103½, but later reacted to 102, closing practically unchanged at 103. There have been no particular developments regarding the company's business, but from the attitude which Senator Nicholls has been taking at Ottawa on the question of after-war preparedness it is taken that a policy of retrenchment as regards the future is being followed. The preferred attracts no attention.

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM.

International Petroleum showed better tone this week following the reports of different merger propositions. From a last sale at 13.25 at the end of July the price moved up to 13.50 and then to 13.60. There was a fair volume of business considering the general state of the market.

MACDONALD.

Macdonald common shared in the trading this week to a considerable extent. The price moved up to 14¾, and held that level for several days before declining fractionally to 14½. Reports regarding the company's affairs continue to be generally satisfactory, although the outlook is somewhat uncertain in view of the crop situation, which has a direct relation to business prospects of the prairies.

RUSSELL MOTOR.

The Russell year closed last week and the work of compiling figures for the annual report is now well under way. That the year's business was of record-breaking proportions is a foregone conclusion, so much so in fact that dividend rumors are again being circulated. The street is more inclined just now to give credence to these rumors than it was a few months ago. Then it was argued that the necessity of financing new shell orders would preclude any distribution of cash for some time to come. To-day with contracts for shells just about cleared up and a possibility that no new shell orders may follow, it is held that plenty of money will be available for dividends, if the directors so decide. There are, of course, the fuse contracts to consider. These, it is understood, will keep the company busy until the end of the year or thereabout, and there is the best of ground for believing that more of these orders for fuses will be forthcoming, as the number of plants in Canada engagaed in their manufacture is limited. Even if shell contracts are not renewed, therefore, the company will continue to participate profitably in the munition business.

Russell shares exhibited strength this week, the commons going to 80 and the preferred to 112. Trading, however, was very light.

STANDARD CHEMICAL.

A small block of Standard Chemical preferred changed hands this week at 54½, showing a loss of half a point from the previous about a month ago. However, the price referred to evidently indicated a temporary dip, as later quotations were 55 offered and 56 asked. There has been no trading in the common since April.

SAWYER-MASSEY.

For Sawyer-Massey common 10 was bid this week without bringing holders into the field. This figure is on a par with the last sale about the middle of July. For the preferred, 60 is asked without bidders. The Canadian Trade Commission, in its report made public this week, deals with the situation in Europe as regards prospects for agricultural implements. The commission found that Canadian implements occupy a high place in the estimation of agents and farmers in the countries visited, and command the highest price. Success appeared to be due to good sales organization, care in shipping suitable implements, machines of good quality, care in packing and maintaining supplies of parts for emergencies.

SMART-WOODS.

There were a few sales of Smart-Woods common during the week. The stock came into the market at Montreal at 44, being one point down from the previous a month ago. However, the next sale jumped the price 4 points to 48, and the next day the figure was advanced to 55. This advance was one of the features of the week's trading, and indicated that the market had been bought bare of the stock and that holdings were in strong hands. The company continues to do a very satisfactory business, and there is some dividend talk being circulated. The preferred attracted no attention.

FINANCIAL AND TRADE RELATIONS WITH THE STATES

New York Agent of Union Bank Deals With the Situation.

POST-WAR INDUSTRIAL BOOM

Opinion Expressed That Canada, and U.S. Will Grow Closer Together in Business and Finance—The Present Trend of Trade.

The financial and trade relations of Canada and the United States, with emphasis on the developments which have been brought about by the war, are dealt within a comprehensive and illuminating manner in a special article in the *Bankers' Magazine*, New York, by George Wilson, agent of the Union Bank of Canada in the American financial metropolis. The writer expresses the opinion that that it is doubtful if the average man of either the Dominion or the States is aware of the magnitude of the business being transacted between the two nations—business which he illustrates by the following comparative trade figures:

Trade of Canada—Twelve Months Ended June—In Millions of Dollars

Merchandise	Total	U.S.	U.S.
		1913	
Exports	385	153	39%
Imports	684	443	64%
Total trade	1,069	596	56%
Excess imports ..	299	290	
		1914	
Exports	449	182	40%
Imports	579	368	63%
Total trade	1,028	550	53%
Excess imports ..	130	186	
		1915	
Exports	502	185	36%
Imports	426	284	66%
Total trade	928	469	50%
Excess imports ..	...	99	
Excess exports ..	76	...	
		1916	
Exports	970	300	30%
Imports	596	442	74%
Total trade	1,566	742	47%
Excess imports ..	...	142	
Excess exports ..	374	...	
		*1917	
Exports	1,151	280	24.37%
Imports	845	664	28.57%
Excess imports ..	...	383	
Excess exports ..	306	...	

*Twelve months ended March.

Commenting on the significance of these figures, Mr. Wilson says:

> The main impressions resulting from an analysis of Canadian trade statistics are, firstly, the amazing conversion of an unfavorable trade balance of $130,000,000 for the year to June, 1914, to a favorable trade balance of $306,000,000 for the year to March, 1917, and, secondly, the enormous proportion of the total Canadian trade credited to the United States. A reversal of trade form of over $430,000,000 in three years is an achievement only rendered possible by a beneficent Providence which blessed the country with bountiful crops—particularly 1915—by an automatic stoppage of national capital expenditures when war was declared, by heavy orders for munitions and war supplies placed by the Motherland and her Allies and lastly, and probably leastly, by the retrenchment of personal expenditures.

Financial Relations.

In dealing with the effect of trade on the financial relations of the two nations, Mr. Wilson covers a phase of the international situation which is of particular interest and importance at this time, in view of the Canadian loan which has recently been placed in New York, and the possibilities of further loans being placed in the same market in the future. In this connection, by the way, the editor of the *Bankers' Magazine* comments, in introducing the article, that the trade and financial relations between the two countries are destined to grow still closer in the years to come, based upon a thorough understanding of the mutual advantages to the people of both countries.

It is pointed out by Mr. Wilson that for some years Canada's purchases from the United States averaged $2.50 worth of goods for every $1 worth sold—an indication of the extent to which Canada has been a customer of Uncle Sam. Continuing, the writer says:

> The traditions of both peoples, geographical proximity and similarity of business methods all conduced to active trade relations, and as the volume of commercial business between the two nations developed a corresponding expansion in the purchase of Canadian securities by American investors followed as a natural sequence. Prior to the war Canada's financial requirements were largely supplied by London, borrowings in that market for several years averaging $250,000,000 annually, whereas the amount borrowed in the United States was comparatively a negligible quantity. For instance, in 1912 Canada's total borrowings were approximately $275,000,000, of which $204,000,000 (75%) was secured in Great Britain and $31,000,000 (about 11%) in the United States. After August, 1914, the golden stream of capital from London practically ceased to flow, but Canada quickly found an affluent friendly neighbor, who was not only ready, but willing to show a financial neutrality, as the following figures graphically attest:

Canadian Borrowings in the United States and Per Cent. to Total Borrowing.

1914	$ 54,000,000	19.77%
1915	144,000,000	42.11%
1916	206,000,000	65%

> It is true that approximately $45,000,000 of Canadian Government, municipal and other securities matured and were refunded in 1915 and 1916 by borrowings in the United States, but even allowing for such deductions, Canada obtained $300,000,000 of new money there during the two years referred to.

> Notwithstanding the colossal flotation of $5,000,000,000 of American War Loans this year, it is not improbable that Canada's borrowings in the United States during 1917 will equal, if not exceed, the total for 1916.

Looking to the Future

After dealing with some other phases of the present situation, Mr. Wilson speaks of the outlook for the future, predicting that the war will be followed by a period of industrial activity in the Western Hemisphere—an activity which should bring Canada and the United States closer together. He says:

> Dogmatic predictions of conditions immediately following the declaration of peace would probably prove as far astray as those which were made following the declaration of war, but after bridging the hiatus oft quoted as the "period of reconstruction," all signs point to an extended period of great industrial activity in the Western Hemisphere. The United States with its unbounded wealth of raw materials, its highly specialized manufacturing ability and its thoroughly organized industrial forces will be the world's chief factor in restoring the devastated areas of Europe. Canada has during the past thirty months been put to the test in a manufacturing sense, and has not been found wanting. Splendidly equipped manufacturing plants have been established in every Province, and the army of skilled workmen trained in the manufacture of the delicate and devilish implements of war will be turned to good account in supplying the implements of peace.

> No country offers greater possibilities as a food producer than Canada. The Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan contain about 270,000,000 acres of arable lands, of which about 21,000,000 acres (less than eight per cent.) are under cultivation. With a population of 1,870,000 these three Provinces produced in 1916 cereal and root crops to the value of approximately $500,000,000 or a per capita production of $264, the magnitude of which may be judged by a comparison with the per capita production of the United States, which in 1916 was $73.46. In the ratio of last year's production, given a population of less than 25,000,000, the three Western Canadian Provinces would possess a productive capacity of cereals and roots to the value of $6,432,000,000.

> Elaborate land settlement schemes on a national scale and a selective immigration policy have already been promulgated by the Dominion Government, backed by the energetic co-operation of the Provincial authorities. The Canadian Pacific Railway, which owns millions of fertile acres in the West, has decided to entirely discontinue the sale of land to speculators, and to encourage actual settlers by providing ready made farms, including house, fences and cattle on a twenty-year instalment plan. Can it be doubted that the war-worn people of Europe will flock to Canada's golden west after the terrible conflict is over?
> The Province of British Columbia, which has already attracted millions of American capitalists, offers unlimited opportunities for investment in the development of its mines, forests and fisheries. In short, Canada from East to West looks forward hopefully to an era of great agricultural and industrial expansion after the war and confidently expects that American man-power and American money will contribute in full measure to the development.

Recent incorporations include the Empire Stove & Furnace Co., Limited, of Owen Sound, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, and the McKinnon Steel Company, Limited, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, and head office at Sherbrooke, Quebec.

INCREASED PROFITS ON REGULAR BUSINESS

Ontario Steel Products Company Did Not Depend on War Orders for its Improved Position.

That all Canadian steel companies are not deriving the bulk of their profits from the munition business is shown in the annual report of the Ontario Steel Products Company, Ltd., issued this week. The report covers the year ending June 30, 1917, and in his remarks on the statement, W. Wallace Jones, the president, admits that "war orders," owing mainly to the adverse conditions of British exchange, were "negligible." Notwithstanding this, the sales for the year, both in tonnage and value, were the largest in the company's history, and much larger than the combined sales of all subsidiary companies in their best year prior to the consolidation.

"Your directors are pleased to report," states Mr. Jones, "that in spite of the many adverse manufacturing conditions that have handicapped the management of the company during the past twelve months, the profits show a very substantial increase over last year. This increase is due to much larger sales, the loyal co-operation of the majority of your employees and the introduction of improved methods of manufacture, as our products were sold at a comparatively trifling advance over the prices obtained during the previous year."

Regular export business has largely increased, and the management expresses hope that a large portion of this newly-developed trade will be retained after the war.

During the year the regular full dividend of 7 per cent. on the preferred shares of the company has been declared as well as an additional payment of 1¼ per cent. on account of arrears. Further payments on account of deferred dividends may be made from time to time, if conditions warrant, but "in view of the increased working capital necessary, owing to the enormously enhanced price of all raw materials, your directors have decided that it will be prudent to reasonably conserve the liquid and cash resources of the company until the business outlook can be more accurately gauged."

The following are the chief points of comparison in the consolidated balance sheet:

	1915	1916	1917
Net Profits ..	$75,745	$152,019	$182,295
Bond Interest	36,000	36,000	36,000
Balance	$39,745	$116,019	$146,295
Pref. Divs. ..	7,500	43,125	61,875
Balance	$32,245	$ 72,894	$ 84,420
Bond Red. Fd.	......	......	24,000
Balance	$32,245	$ 72,894	$ 60,420
Prev. Balance	17,937	50,183	123,077
P. & L. Bal...	$50,183	$123,077	$183,497

TRIPLE LAUNCHING.

Three New Vessels Take to Water at Toronto

There was a triple launching in Toronto a few days ago—two fishery protection vessels at the Polson Iron & Shipbuilding Yards, and a bulk freighter at the Thor Iron Works. Both launchings were highly successful and witnessed by large crowds. Following the floating of vessels at both yards workmen started the work of adjusting the blocks for the laying of keels of new vessels. If the local shipbuilders had ten times as much space at their disposal they could use it to good advantage with the orders they have on hand.

REVIEW OF MARKET FOR MINING SHARES

Name.	Capital Authorized	Capital Issued	Week ending Aug. 9			Close Aug. 9	
			High	Low	Sales	Asked	Bid
COBALT STOCKS—							
Adanac	$ 2,500,000	$2,250,000	.16¼	.15¼	31,000	.16	.15¾
Bailey	5,000,000	4,250,000	.03½	.03½	500	.04	.03¾
Beaver Cons.	2,000,000	2,000,000	.34	.33	1,500	.33¾	.33
Buffalo Mines .. .	1,000,000	1,000,000	...	...	....	...	...
Cham.-Ferland . .	2,500,000	2,312,850	.14	.13	4,100	.14½	.13½
Coniagas	4,000,000	4,000,000	...	...	....	...	...
Crown Reserve ...	2,000,000	1,999,957	.25	.23	1,000	.26	.20
Foster	1,000,000	915,588	...	...	....	...	...
Gifford	250,000	....	.05	.03½	24,600	.05½	.05
Great Northern ..	1,500,000	1,500,000	.07¾	.06	2,000	.07¾	.07½
Hargraves	2,500,000	2,500,000	.12	.11	13,200	.11½	.11
Hudson Bay	25,000	7,761	...	...	....	...	...
Kerr Lake	3,000,000	3,000,000	...	...	....	...	...
La Rose	7,500,000	7,493,135	.47	.46	600	.47½	.46
McKin.-Dar.-Sav. .	2,000,000	2,247,692	.52	.51	2,000	...	.52
Nipissing	6,000,000	6,000,000	7.70	7.55	1,122	7.80	7.70
Ophir	685,000	....	.09⅝	.09	4,000	.09½	.09
Peterson Lake ...	3,000,000	2,401,820	.11	.10½	2,900	.11	.10½
Right of Way .. .	2,000,000	1,685,500	...	...	....	...	...
Seneca-Superior .	500,000	478,884	...	...	....	...	...
Temiskaming	2,500,000	2,500,000	.34	.31½	22,900	.33	.32½
Trethewey	2,000,000	1,000,000	...	...	....	...	...
Wettlaufer	1,500,000	1,416,590	.06	.05½	1,600	...	.06
PORCUPINE STOCKS—							
Apex	2,000,000	1,300,000	.05¾	.05¼	1,600	.05¾	.05¼
Dome Cong.	2,500,000	1,250,000	...	...	....	...	...
Dome Extension. .	3,000,000	2,200,000	.15½	.15	7,650	.16	.15
Dome Lake	2,000,000	1,227,017	.18	.17½	1,400	.19	.18
Dome Mines	5,000,000	4,000,000	9.95	9.75	692	10.25	9.85
Foley-O'Brien .. .	3,000,000	2,500,000	...	...	....	...	...
Hollinger	3,000,000	3,000,000	4.40	4.28	2,660	4.33	4.30
Jupiter	2,000,000	1,867,786	...	...	....	...	...
McIntyre	3,000,000	2,999,995	1.52	1.49	10,966	1.50	1.49
McIntyre Extension	2,500,000	2,000,000	...	...	....	...	...
Porcupine Crown..	2,000,000	2,000,000	.40½	.37	9,100	.38	.37¼
Porcupine Imperial	2,000,000	1,409,200	.03	.02¾	5,500	.03	.02½
Vipond	1,500,000	900,000	.32	.31	5,700	.32½	.32
Preston E. Dome.	3,000,000	2,000,000	.04½	.04¼	5,500	.04½	.04
Schumacher	2,000,000	....	.43	.43	500	.43	.42
Teck-Hughes .. .	2,000,000	2,000,000	.49	.49	500	.55	.49
West Dome Con...	3,000,000	2,000,100	.19	.17¾	14,700	.18	.17¾
MISCELLANEOUS—							
Con. Min. & Smelt.	10,000,000	8,427,500	.30¼	.27	2,555	.29	.28¾

UNITED PUBLISHERS OF CANADA, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 16th day of July, 1917, incorporating Donald Lorne McDonald, Accountant, John Campbell, solicitor, Jacob Henry Greenberg, student-at-law, Oral Nathan Birchard, filing clerk, and Eldon Moir, druggist, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the fololwing purposes, viz.:—(a) To carry on the business of publishers, booksellers, stationers, printers and lithographers and to acquire, possess and dispose of copyrights; to acquire, control, purchase and operate newspaper; to carry on the business of importers of, dealers in and manufacturers of paper, paper materials and paper substitutes of all kinds; (b) To purchase, acquire for cash or capital stock of the company, the capital stock, stock in trade, assets and good-will, and to control manage, operate and dispose of as a going concern the business now being carried on by Manufacturers Press, Limited, a corporation incorporated under The Dominion Companies Act; (c) To purchase, acquire and dispose of shares in any other company or companies having objects similar to this company; (d) Out of the funds of the company to pay all expenses incidental to the incorporation and organization of the company. The operations of the company to be caried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "United Publishers of Canada, Limited," with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars, divided into 20,000 shares of ten dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 16th day of July, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION IN GERMANY NOW.

Continued from page 1.

shoddy are very short. The supply of raw silk is also beginning to fail and even paper yarn can only be obtained with great difficulty for civilian use. Urgent appeals are issued for the collection and delivery to the proper authorities of worn-out boots and old leather objects of every description, but the most convincing proof of the growing scarcity of strong leather is provided by a bit of information—if it is true—that comes from a prisoner of war that in future short ankle boots are to be served out to the troops in the place of the high jackboots always associated with the German soldier.

Germany's Commercial Future.

Reports indicate that there are in Germany many signs of growing anxiety as to the commercial future of the country. War has led to such a state of financial and industrial exhaustion that it is acknowledged that economic reconstruction will not be possible unless the nation can immediately after the war secure supplies of raw materials from abroad. Here will arise the difficulty of the steady depreciation of the mark and it is not surprising, therefore, to find that thoughtful Germans are becoming uneasy over the decline in the rating of their currency. It is for this reason that there is a cry throughout the land for no peace without indemnity. One journal states candidly: "Unless Germany can obtain from her enemies immediately after the war raw materials and foodstuffs without payment her economic reconstruction is impossible.

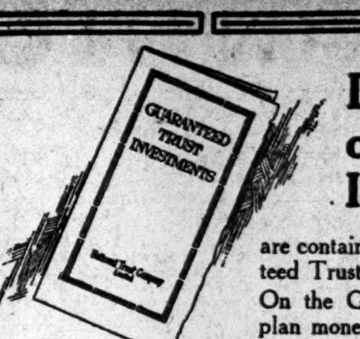
A TRADE COMMISSION.

At a special meeting of the council of the Montreal Board of Trade, the proposal for the appointment of a trade commission to deal with internal questions affecting trade and business interests in Canada was endorsed. The appointment of such a commission has been advocated for some time. Representations will be made to Sir George Foster, urging that action be taken along these lines.

FRIDAY'S PRICES.

Following are Canadian stock transactions at Friday morning's session:

	High	Low
Russell M. C., pref......	112	112
Can. Bread, pref........	85	85
N.S. Steel	105½	104½
Can. Steamships, com...	42½	42½
Maple Leaf, pref.	92¾	92¾
Winnipeg Elec.	36	36
Dom. Iron, pref.	91⅝	91⅝
Can. Cement, pref......	90⅞	90⅞
Mackay, com.	81	81
Brazilian	40½	40½
Int. Petrol	13.40	13.40
Union Bank	141	141
Steel of Can. Bonds.....	94¾	94¾
War Loan (1925)	97⅜	97⅜
Do. (1937)	95	95



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Paid-up Capital..£2,000,000
Reserve Fund....£1,960,000 Together £3,960,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.......£4,000,000
Total Capital and Reserve £7,960,000
Head Office: 71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C
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Capital (authorized) - $6,000,000
Capital (paid up) - - $1,431,200
Rest and Undivided Profits $848,554
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Vice-President, Jas. H. Ashdown.
W. R. Bawlf, A. McTavish Campbell,
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E. F. Hutchings, John Stovel.
General Manager - Robert Campbell
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED
V. F. CRONYN,
Manager - - - - - Toronto Branch.

CANADIAN STOCKS

Quotations of listed Securities on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchange, with prices at closing on Aug. 9, in stocks listed on both Exchanges prices quoted are those of the market in which a stock is the more active. (Reserve Funds, Profit and Loss, include all Reserves except "Depreciation.")

apital Stock Outstanding	Reserve Fund	Profit and Loss	Net Earnings %	Dividends 1912	1913	1914	1915	Last Dividend Date 1917	Rate	Yield to Aug. 2	BANKS	Range 1914 High	Low	Range 1915 High	Low	Range 1916 High	Low	Range 1917 to Aug. 2 High	Date	Low	Date	Close Aug. 10 1916 Ask	Bid	Close Aug. 9 Ask	Bid	Week ending Aug. 10 High	Low	Last	Sales
4.866,666	3.017.333	198.175	7 97	8+1	8	8	8	8th Apr.	s. 3	5.35	British North America	150	145	145	145	112	110	112	Jan. 29										
15.000.000	13.500.000	461.892	15 70	10+1	10+2	10+2	10+2	1st June	q. 2½	5.40	Commerce	218	199½	205	203	203	183	188	Feb. 27	183	Apr. 5		186	186	185	186⅛	185	186⅛	41
6.000.000	7.000.000	344.439	14 05	12+2	12+2	12+2	12	2nd July	q. 3	5.85	Dominion	233	218	229½	227	220	204	212⅛	Jan. 9	203	June 28		208						
3.000.000	3,300,000	175,821	14 14	11	12	12	12	1st June	q. 3	6.31	Hamilton	207	198	208	201	197	246¾	192	Mar. 17	189	May 23	197			190	191	191	191	15
4,000,000	3.700.000	40.622	13 25	9	9	9	5	1st June	q. 2¼	6.29	Hochelaga	155	149	150	149	149	145	145	Jan. 9	143⅛	Mar. 26	146¾	145	142½		143	143	143	20
7,000,000	7.000.000	1,089.656	14 73	12	12	12	12	1st Aug.	q. 3	6.28	Imperial	218	210	214	210	203	180	200½	Jan. 11	190	June 14	200	199½						
1,946.373	300,000	42.791	8 44	6¾	7	7	5	1st June	q. 1¼	4.42	Home Bank	116	110																
7,000.000	7.000,000	250.984	13 68	10	10	10	10	1st Aug.	q. 2½	5.95	Merchants	193	177	180	180	180	150	170	Jan. 3	167	July 25	178	175		167¾	167⅛	167⅛	167⅛	8
4,000 000	4.800,000	61.300	13 09	11	11	11	11	15th July	q. 2¾	6.11	Molsons	205	194	202	200	195	182	186	May 19	179⅛	Jan 24	198		182		180	180	180	3
16.000 000	16.000,000	1,321.193	13 17	10+2	10+2	10+2	10+2	1st June	q. 2½	4.56	Montreal	250	227½	240	234	240⅛	219	234	Jan. 11	215	May 15	230	229	217		216⅛	216⅛	216⅛	2
2,000.000	1,900.000	54.843	16 66	7	9	8	8	1st Aug.	q. 2	5.36	Nationale	133¼	131	132¾	132¾	134	134	149	July 31				133						
6.500,000	12,000.000	396,115	18 07	14	14	14	14	3rd July	q. 3½	5.53	Nova Scotia	265	257	265	261	261	254	257⅛	Mar. 9	252	June 21	261	255	253		253	253	253	20
4.000,000	4,750,000	246.304	13 28	11¾	12	12	12	1st June	q. 3	6,00	Ottawa	208	201	207	207	204	202	202	Mar. 8	200	Feb. 23	204							
2.735,000	1.000.000	11,795	8 54	7	7	7	7	1st June	q. 1¾		Quebec	122	118	120	119	119	96					110							
11.560.000	12.560.000	676,472	15 57	12	12	12	12	1st June	q. 3	5.68	Royal	228	218	223	221¼	221¼	210	214	Feb. 13	210	July 20	213	214	212	210	213	211	213	56
3,000,000	4 000.000	651.646	18 78	163	13	13	13	1st Aug.	q. 3¼	6.31	Standard	223½	208½	220	215	221	211¼	215	Jan. 2	203	July 25								
1,198 801	3,000,000	52.134	12 20		6	6	6	15th May	q. 1½	6.12	Sterling	98½	98																
5,000,000	6.000,000	439,378	13 02	11+1	11+1	11+1	11	1st June	q. 2¾	5.85	Toronto	215	203	211	207	215⅛	190	213	Jan. 30	188	July 31	197							
5.000,000	3.400.000	106.972	13 19	8	8	8+1	8+1	1st June	q. 2	5.71	Union	147½	137	140½	140	140	132	142	July 30	136	Mar. 29	133½	132						
Out-standing Common Stock	Out-standing Preferred	Bonds and Debentures	Reserve Funds Profit and Loss	19	1915	1916					**TRANSPORTATION—RAILWAYS, NAVIGATION AND STREET CARS**																		
207.450 000	10.000.300										Barcelona, T. L. and P.	35⅛	15⅛	17⅜	7⅜	17	19	17	Jan. 4	10½	June 18	16	15¾						
16.217,500	10.000.000		3,822,410	6	6	4	2	1st June	q. 1	9.09	Brazilian Traction L. and P.	92	53½	59¾	45	62⅝	43	47¾	Jan. 2	37	Apr. 20	58¼	57¼	40⅜	40	41¼	39¼	40	1.198
				3	6	6	3	1st Apr.	q. 1½		Brazilian Traction, Pref.																		
12.000,000		9,766,740	108,080								Canada Steamships Lines, Com			20	6	45	16	45⅛	June 21	29¾	Feb. 3	27½	26⅛	42¾	42¼	43⅛	42¼	42½	1.693
	12,500,000				3½	6	3½	30th June	q 1¾	8.86	" " " Pref			76½	59	95½	89¾	93¾	Jan. 29	76¼	June 12	84¼	84	79	78	79¾	78⅞	79	147
260,000,000	80.681.921	234.684.062	208,492,641	7+3	7+3	10	7½	1st July	q. 2½	6.25	Canadian Pacific Railway	219⅝	171½	195½	139¾	182½	163¾	167½	July 9	149½	Feb. 8	177⅛	176			161	161	161	5
								15th May	q. 1	5.26	Civic Investment					83¾	79	82¾	Jan. 26	73⅞	June 29	100⅛	99⅛						
12,500.000		33.485,135	7,767.986	6	6	6	3¼	1st June	q. 1¾	6.33	Detroit United	73¾	55	73	62	128½	69	128	Jan. 3	106½	July 9	120	119	111⅛	110¾	111	110	110	577
3.[illegible]00,000	1,500.000	3,262.000	339,156	4½	4	2	p	1st July '15	s. 1	8 66	Duluth Superior Traction Co., Com	67	55	60	55	49	37	51⅛	Mar. 7	42⅛	July 25	46⅛	45⅛	42⅛	41¼	41¾	41¾	41¾	25
1,400.000		600,000	921,736	8	8	8	6	2nd July	q. 2	5.00	Halifax Electric. pref.	p160	*160			160	160												
12.251,400	7.135,500	810,000	1.700,607	2¼	3	3	1½	15th May	q. ¾		Illinois Traction, Com																		
				6	6	6	4½	2nd July	q. 1½	7.14	Illinois Traction, Preferred	95	95	93	91	91	87¾	89	Feb. 22	83	May 21	90½				84	84	81	16
25.000,000											Mexico North Western Railway																		
20,000,000		16,381 333		7				1st Nov.'13	q. 1¾		Mexico Tramways Co																		
25,206,000	12,603,400	77.5[illegible],450	14,750,595	7	7	7	3½	15th Apr.	s. 3½	5.73	Minn., St. P. and S.S.M., com	134¾	116½	126¾	116½														
2.963 970		32,771.487	1.264,166	10	10	10	5	1st Aug.	q. 2½	6 94	Montreal Tramways	230	190	220	220			181	Jan. 5	175	Feb. 19								
9,000.000	3,481,600	12.022,000	1,704,720	5	5	5	2⅛	15th June	q. 1¼	6.84	Northern Ohio Traction			73	73														
3,000.000	1,000.000	4,017.667	49,922	4	3			1st July '14	p. 1	10.53	Porto Rico Railways Co.. Com	71	45	51	45	49½	30	42	Jan. 27	35	Jan. 3		40						
				7	7	7	5¼	3rd July	q. 1¾	8.75	" " " " Pref	103½	101			30						100	90						
9,999.500		10.797,000	347,499					15th Jan.'12	q. 1 p	8.00	Quebec Railway L., Heat & P. Co.	16¾	10	20½	9⅛	45	14	35½	Jan. 2	16⅛	July 20		32	21⅛	20½	22	21¼	21⅛	356
966,400			393,791	8	8	10+2		1st Jan.	a. 8		St. Law. & Chi Steam Nav. Co.	110	p99	130	100														
12,000,000		3.482.067	5,841.738	8	8	8	6	3rd July	q 2	10.78	Toronto Railway	144¾	110	117½	111	111	72	90⅛	Mar. 12	73	July 1	91¼	90⅛	75	74	75	75	75	24
9,000.000	3,000,000	12,305,000	535,055	6	6	6	3	1st July	q. 1½	6 74	Tri-City, preferred			89	89														
22.000,000	3.000,000	20.263.000	6,919.635	6	6	6	4½	2nd July	q 1½	7.05	Twin City, common	108½	99¾	101	93	101	93⅜	95	Jan. 3	84	July 3			85⅛	85	85	85	85	105
9.000.000		12,021,196	2..028288	12	12	12	10½	1st Jan.	q. 2	16.00	Winnipeg Electric	210½	188	186½	180	110	90	81	Jan. 12	40	July 23	96	91	50	38	38	38	38	65
											TELEGRAPH, LIGHT AND POWER UTILITIES																		
18,000,000		11.149.000	1,249,135	8	8	8	6	15th July	q. 2	5.85	Bell Telephone	159¼	140¼	159	140	152	140	150	Feb. 5	136⅜	July 30	150	148		135⅛	137½	137⅛	137½	30
4,882,000			3.234,018	10	10	10	5	2nd July	q. 2½	6.66	Consumers Gas	180	169	185	176	176	160	165½	May 10	150	July 9	169	168			150	150	150	14
1.850,000		2,999,813	271.975								Calgary Power	59	53																
41.380,400			1,355,899	5	5	5	3¾	2nd July	q. 1¼	7.34	Mackay, common	88	75	84¼	71	87	78	90	Feb. 17	81¼	July 26	83	82	81½	80½	81⅜	80⅛	80⅛	299
	50,000,000			4	4	4	3	2nd July	q. 1	6.26	" preferred	71	65½	70¼	65	69¼	64½	68	Jan. 16	65	Aug. 2	68¼	67⅞	65	64½	64⅛	64	64⅛	57
13.585,000		21,073,833	318,522	4	p	p	p	15th Jan '14	q. 1		Mexican Light and Power Co., com	49⅞	32½	46	46	15	15						46						
	6.000.000			7	p	p	p	1st Nov. '13	s. 3½		" " " pref.																		
18,778 266		10,152,000	5,742,273	9½	10	10	8	15th May	q. 2½	4.73	Montreal Power	230	211	241¾	211	249¾	218					233⅛							
3,483,520		1,275,000	765,296	10	8	6½	4½	2nd July	q. 1⅛	7.50	Ottawa, Light, Heat and Power Co.	172	124	123	120	95¼	92	92	Jan. 17	80	May 26	95		79	77	75	75	75	5
13,612,500		10.012.762	2 5[illegible]7 928	6	6	6	7¼	10th July	q. 1¾	5.88	Shawinigan Water and Power Co.	142¾	111	139½	110	137	126¾	130½	Jan. 2	119	July 19	132	130	121	119⅛	120	119⅛	120	175
											INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS																		
3,5[illegible],000		960,000	203.236								Ames Holden McCready Co., com	16	6	23	7⅞	35	19½	23¾	Jan. 3	16	Feb. 22	22	20¼	15	10	14	14	14	20
	2.500,000			7	5¼			1st July '14	q. 1¾	14.00	" " " pref.	70¼	54	75	55	80½	52	61	Jan. 9	48	Mar. 1		55						
				7	7	7	3⅛	21st May	s. 3½	8.75	British Col. Packers, com							44	July 24										
1 88,900			1,591,599	7	7	7	2	21st May	s. 2	6.19	" " " pref	143½	111	124	105	147½	58												
	357,500			6	5½	4	2	2nd July	q. 1	5.33	F. N. Burt Company, com	88	67	72½	70	88	72	85	Feb. 23	75	Aug. 2	80	78						
750.000			336,266	7	7	7	3½	2nd July	q. 1¾	7.89	" " " pref.	100	89	75	89	96	86	93½	Mar. 5	88¼	July 10	95	93	90	88⅛	88½	88¼	88½	14
	1.975.200										Canada Bread, com	33	18½	31⅛	29	30	16½	17	Feb. 6	15	May 19	21	20½						
2,500,000	1.250,000	1,209,300	234,164	7	7	7	5¼	2nd July	q. 1¾	8.23	" " pref.	92	89½	90¼	90	90	87	86½	Jan. 5	85	Mar. 5								
1,177.500	602,450	301.750	151,553								Carriage Factories, com																		
13,500,000		7,448,680	2,675,233					16th May	q. 1¾	11.51	Canada Cement, com	32	28	48½	28	73	37¾	69⅞	Jan. 4	56	Feb. 1	60¾	60¼	62⅛	61¾	63⅛	61⅛	62	811
	10.500,000			7	7	7	3⅛	16th May	q. 3	13.04	" " pref.	93	98½	98½	89¾	98	86	95¾	Jan. 6	90	Feb. 3	95	92						
3,975.000		9.072,698	1.573,798	4	2			2nd June '14	s. 2d	13 33	Canadian Car and Foundry, com	70	48	120	50	75	32	46⅛	Jan. 4	25¼	Jan. 19	46	44	32⅛	31⅛	32	31	31¾	430
	7,000,000			7	5¼			1st Apr. '16	q. 1¾	10.15	" " " pref.	109½	98	127	98	94	61¾	89	Jan. 3	59	Jan. 19	73		71	69	70	69	69	51
1,733,500		399.000	202,290	4	4	1	1	15th May	q. ½	5.00	Canadian Converters	40	34	34	34	46	34	43	July 10	39	Feb. 21		30						
2,715,500		4,811,000	1,437,926	6	6	6		4th July	q. 1	7.59	Canadian Cottons, Limited com.	39	24	40	24	65	39	56	Jan. 3	51	Feb. 5	49	45			52	52	52	
	3 661,500						14½	4th July	q. 1⅛	7.67	Canadian Cottons, Limited, pref	79	70⅛	77	71	82½	75⅛	82	Jan. 1	76½	Apr 2	79¾		78½		77	77	77	10
1,600 000	1,500,000		697,836	6	6	6	3	15th Dec.	s. 3		Canadian Fairbanks-Morse, pref.	92	92	95	95														
960,000		151,900	895,316			10	12	15th May	q. 3	8.00	Canadian Foundries & Forgings, co					217	170	205	Jan. 4	150	Mar. 28								
	960,000			7		7+3½	7	15th May	q. 1¾		" " " pref					90	85	94	May 28										
2,[illegible],000	1,500,000	1.545,000	142.807								Canadian Locomotive Co., com	45	30	64⅛	30	64⅛	51	64	Apr. 12	52⅛	Feb. 3	61		62⅛	61	63	61⅞	63	77
				7	7	7	5¾	1st July	q. 1¾	7.95	" " " pref	°90½	85	90	78	99	81	91½	Apr. 11	84	Feb. 8		87⅛						
2,805,500		5.097,000	2,862,397	4	4			15th Oct. '14	q. 1	4.44	Can. Consolidated Rubber, com	91	91	91	91	91	84	97½	Jan. 30	90	Mar. 22	105	95						
	3,000,000			7	8¾	7	5¼	30th June	q. 1¾	7.25	" " " pref.	°97	96⅛	101	100	97	91	97	July 3	95	Mar. 22								
8,000,000		1,367.751	3.707.119	7	7	7	5¼	2nd July	q. 1¾	6.79	Canadian General Electric, com	114⅞	90¼	128	90¼	121	108	115½	Jan. 24	100¼	July 6	117	116⅛	104	102⅜	103⅛	102	103	193
	2,000,000			7+1	7	7	3½	1st Apr.	s. 3½	6.66	" " " pref.			110½	110	112	110	106	Feb. 1	94½	Jan. 31								
1,200.000		500,000	353,391								Carriage Factories. Limited, com.			53⅛	35⅛	44	29¾	25	Jan. 13	9¼	June 18								
	1,200,000					½		15th July '15	q. 1¾	10.00	" " " pref.			81	75	75	60												
565000		65.918	96,839	7	8	8	6	3rd July	q. 2	7.09	City Dairy, com	102	98	100	98	98	89	30	Mar. 30										
	700,000			7	7	7	5¼	3rd July	q. 1¾	7.21	" " pref.	101¾	98	102	98	100½	92	70	Apr 3			100	98						
6 500,000			749,100	8	7¼	5¾+3	4	15th May	q. 2	5.92	Dominion Bridge Co.	122½	107	230	107	231½	160	170	Jan. 4	125	June 23	216	214¾	150	149⅛	152¼	135½	144⅛	2,441
2.752,200		1,878,000	180,813	6	3	1p	p	1st Apr. '14	q. 1½		Dominion Canners, com	68⅝	27⅛	35	31	22	15	26	Mar. 6	19	Jan. 3	12	8						
	2.290,600			7	7	7	1¾p	1st Apr. '15	q. 1¾	9.33	" " pref.	96	80			65	61⅛	78	Feb. 7	65	Feb. 3	63	58						
32,097,700	7,000,000	25.669,076	6,784,844	4	1	p	p	2nd July	q. 1	6.58	Dominion Steel Corporation, com	41⅞	19⅞	51	19⅞	82	43	71¼	Jan 4	52¾	Feb. 3	54½	54	61¾	61⅛	62⅝	60⅛	61⅛	2,651
	5,000,000	14 286 106		7	3½p	p	7	1st Apr.	q. 3½		Dominion Iron and Steel, pref.	°94	68	96	71	105	90	95	Jan. 3	89	May 28	96	93						
15000,000	3,000,000	6 482 500		7	7	7	3½	1st Feb.	s. 3½	7.77	Dominion Coal, pref	106	97⅛	101	98	99	93	96⅛	Jan. 22	85	July 6								
5,000,000		3,697.775	881,926	6	6	6	4½	3rd July	q. 1½	7.14	Dominion Textile, com.	86⅝	60	77	64	90⅛	74⅛	89	May 25	76⅛	Feb. 3	80	79	85	83	84	83¼	84	73
	25,975			7	7	7	5¼	16th July	q. 1¾	6.93	" " pref.	106⅛	100	103	101	105	101	105	Apr. 26	99⅛	July 5								
1,750,500		1,200,000	331.136								Goodwins, Limited, com	28	o23	28	26	40	40						40						
	1,250,000			7	7	5¼d		25th July '14	q. 1¾		" " pref.	°82	74			75	40	45	Mar. 20			75							
747,500		285,000	799,367	6	6	6	3	1st July	q. 1½	6.00	Goulds Manufacturing Co., com	97¾	97¾					100	Apr. 19										
	747,500			7	7	7	6	1st July	q. 1¾		" " " pref.																		
40,000,000		8,643,000	25.072								Lake Superior Corporation	22⅝	6⅝	9⅞	9⅞														
2,100 000		900,000	935,994	10	8	8	4	1st June	q. 2	6.40	Lake of Woods Milling Co., com	135	127	137	129	136¼	122	130	Jan. 2	124	Apr. 13	129	129						
	1,500,000			7	7	7	3½	1st June	q. 1¾	6 03	" " " pref	120	120	122	120	129	116	116	Jan. 31			120							
9,600,000		753,807	701.624	8	8	8	6	3rd July	q. 2½	5.88	Laurentide	192¾	160	198	160	217½	176	198	Jan. 5	170	June 29	187	184½	173¾	173⅛	175⅛	170	175⅛	862
1,750,000		1,130,500	82,830		2						Lyall Construction Co., com					93	25	80	Mar. 21	64	Jan. 25								
	1,300,000										" " " pref.																		
3,000,000	1,766,800	200,000	247,710								A. Macdonald Co. com.	21¾	8	14	7	19⅛	10	15⅛	Mar. 12	8	Jan. 5	13	11			14¾	14⅛	14⅛	105
2,500,000			1,034 + 6				6	18th July	q. 2¼	8.82	Maple Leaf Milling, com	47⅜	25	68	30⅛	122	100	115	Mar. 21	90	Feb. 3	90	85	103	100	103⅛	100	102	239
	2,500,000			7	7	7	5¼	18th July	q. 1¾	7.4 4	" " " pref.	101	98	98	88	108	93	103	Feb. 10	92	May 15	94	93						
2,949,600		856,664	2.170,170	4	4	4	2	15th June	q. 1	7.40	Montreal Cottons, Ltd., com.	58	56	56	51	63	50	58½	Jan. 4	49	June 11	53	50			54	54	54	75
	3,000,000			7	7	7	3½	15th June	q. 1¾	7 07	" " " pref.	103	97¼	100⅛	99	115	99	103	Jan. 24	99	July 25	102⅛	102						
1,275,000			194,889	6				1st Nov.'13	q. 1½	15.00	Monarch Knitting Co., com	40	25	27	25	40	25⅛	40	Jan. 2	35	Jan. 3		32						
	750,000			7	7	7	3½	1st Aug.	q. 1¾	8.75	" " pref	90	82	82	82	83	80	81	Jan. 10	80	Jan. 2		82						
6,000,00		9,833,309	2,110.609	6	4½			15th July '14	q. 1½	6.12	Nova Scotia Steel, com	79	39	107	45¾	154⅛	93¼	128	Jan. 4	88	Apr. 25	125	123¾	102½	100	104⅛	99	101	1,605
	1,030.000			8	6	12	2	14th July	q. 2 p	7.61	" " " pref.	120	110	125	110	115	110	112	Jan. 4	105	June 25	113							
2,500,000		2,350,000	512,061	8	8	8	6	2nd July	q. 2	5.40	Ogilvie Flour, com.	123	107	144	107	152	127⅞	150	July 24	137	Feb. 27	137	135⅛						
	2,000,000			7	7	7	3½	1st June	q. 1¾	6.33	" " pref.	117	105	120	113	116	44⅛	115	Jan. 19	110½	May 23					110	110	110	12
750,000		600,000	78,039								Ont. Steel Products, com					45	19	34	Jan. 4	18	Mar. 16	133	128						
	750,000					3	7	15th May	q. 1¾	9.09	" " " pref					91⅛	73	74	Asr. 14										
650,000			42,472	2	2	2	2	2nd July	s. 1	5.13	Pacific-Burt Co., com	32	°28	31	28	29	20	40	Mar. 20	28	Jan. 9	22	20						
	650,000			7	7	7	2½	2nd July	q. 1¾	8.75	" " pref.	85	82½	85	80	83¼	77⅛	82	June 8	80	Jan. 3	80							
2,150,600		2,000,000	1.719.899	4	4	4	2	15th May	q. 1	5.67	Penmans, Limited, com	55½	48	62	49	78	60	73½	Mar. 26	69	May 3	62½	58¾	70⅛	70¼	71	70⅛	71	202
	1,075,000			6	6	6	3	1st Aug.	q. 1½	7.22	" " pref	84¼	79⅛	83	82	90	82	86	Apr. 10	81⅛	Jan. 3		81						
5,000,000		5 804,862	2.100,240								Price Bros	60	70			132	60⅛	134	July 25	115	Mar. 30		75	135	125	131	131	131	10
4,500,000	1,000,000	1,533,000	375 634	7	7	7	3½	30th June	q. 1¾	5.83	Riordan Pulp and Paper, com					150	59	127	Jan. 3	106	Feb. 3			118½	115	120⅛	119¾	120⅞	155
1,500,000			688.499	12	12	8	6	2nd July	q. 1½	9.23	William A. Rogers, Ltd., com	147	96	103	96	99	85	80	Feb. 15	65	Apr. 19	91			40				
	900,000			7	7	7	7	2nd July	q. 1¾	7.77	" " " pref.	106	99	99	99	99	87	92	Jan. 4	90	Feb. 14	94	90						
800,000			Def, 703,364	1¾				1st Feb.'13	q. 1¾	8.75	Russell Motor Car, com	20	5	50	10	114	32	92	Jan. 4	70	Feb. 3		57						
	1,200,000			5¼				1st Aug,'13	q. 1¾	6.25	" " " pref.	49	25	76	25	139	66	122	Apr. 3	100	Jan. 1		90		111	112	112	112	20
1.500.000		691,200	39,245								Sawyer-Massey Co., com	30	25	33	25	30	20	24	Mar. 16	8	May 21	20	18						
	1,500,000			7	3½			2nd June '14	q. 1¾	7.78	" " pref.	88	69	76	69	134½	58					74							
4,000,000		1,950,000	1,080.988								Sherwin-Williams, com	60¼	53	57½	55	99⅛	53⅛	59¾	Mar.. 9	56	Feb. 5	55							
0	3,000,000			7	7	7	3⅛	30th June	q. 1¾	7.07	" " pref	104	97	100	98¼	100	97½	100	Jan. 6	98	Jan. 11								
8,750,00			450,597	6	6	6	4½	2nd July	q. 1½	4.58	Shredded Wheat, com.	90¾	.78	102	92	140⅛	102¼	137¾	Mar. 1	130	June 1		128						
	1,250,000			6	6	6	4½	1st July	q. 1½	6 25	" " pref	°94	°92½	99	93	120	95	95	Feb.19	95	Feb. 19	100	98						
1,718,600			417,716	5	2½p			2nd July	q. 1¼	10.00	Smart-Woods, Ltd., com	20	18	15	20	65	33	55	Jan.. 12	15	July 10	41							
	1,547,000			7	5¼p		5¼	2nd July	q. 1¾	8.75	" " pref			45	20	101	84	80	May 9			90			53	55	44	55	185
8,000,000		5,332,113	226,860								Spanish River Pulp Mills, com	16¾	9	9⅝	3	24¼	3½	19	Jan. 4	12⅞	July 30	12	11¼	14	12⅛	13	12½	12½	80
	5,699,100			3½P				15th July'13	q. 1¾	14.00	" " " pref.	°51	31	35	35	70	29	59¼	Jan. 11	50	May 5	35	34						
11,500,000		10,050,000	4,272,453					1st Aug.	q. 1x½		Steel Co. of Canada, com	20	11	48	8⅛	88¼	34¼	71½	Jan. 4	52	Feb. 3	55½	55	58⅜	58	60¼	56¾	58	4,995
	6,496,300			7	3⅛p	7	5¼	1st Aug.	q. 1¾	7.69	" " " pref	87⅜	69	95	69	107¼	82⅛	100⅛	Jan. 2	89¼	July 12	88	87	92	91	92	91	91⅜	110
650,000											Tooke Bros., com	26	15	18	16	25	16					23							
	985,000		71,518	7	7	3½	1¾p	31st May	q. 1¾	9.72	" " pref.	81	75			83	78	79	Jan. 4	72	June 12								
750,000		500,000	120,673	1,88	6¾	1½p		2nd July	s. 2	5.	Toronto Paper Co	61	30	45	25	96	44	90	May 17	72	Jan. 16	50	44						
2,500,000			218,962								Tuckett Tobacco, com	47	29	29¼	29	25	23½	22⅛	Jan. 18	19	June 1								
	2,000,000			7	7	7	5¼	14th July	q 1¾	8.75	" " pref,	101	90¼	90	90	90	75	83⅛	Jan. 18	78	Apr. 30		86						
5,000,000		3,500,000	691,225								Wayagamack com	32⅜	21	26½	26			95	Jan. 11	60⅛	July 27								

NOTE—s—means semi-annually; q—quarterly; I—interim; L—Profit and loss; +—in dicates bonus; b—means bond; p—preferred stock; d—debentures; °—less than ten shares; sb—stock bonus; A—$500 per share return of capital paid February 1st, September 25th, 1912; Feb. 1st and Nov. 17th, 1913, and December 1, 1914.

LOAN, INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL STOCKS AND MISCELLANEOUS

Common Stock out-standing	Bonds, Preferred Stock or Debentures Out-standing and Int.	Reserve and Contingent P. & L.	Dividends 1916	Last Dividend Date	Per cent.	LOAN AND TRUST	Range for Year 1915 High	Low	Range for year 1916 High	Low	Latest Price Ask	Bid	Last Sale
1 205,000	4,122,853	1,244,392	9	1st Jan.	q. 2¼	Canada Landed	162	157⅛	163	157⅛		159	159⅛
6.000 000	20,905 085	5,19[illegible],652	10	15th Mar.	q. 2½	Canada Permanent	188	183	183	168⅝		167⅛	167⅛
1,750,000	6.225.008	1,773,242	10	15th Mar.	q. 2½	Central Canada	190	190			*190		
2,452.867	725.667	403,966	6	31st Dec.	s. 3	Col. Investment, pref.	83	78	76	70		75	77
934,395	1,062,481	240,929	5	2nd July'15	s. 2½	Dominion Savings	81	81	80	80		81	73
2,410,925	2,458,069	685,002	8	2nd July '15	s. 4½	Great West Per							89½
1,200.000	2.598,876	1,614,033	8	31st Dec.	s. 4	Hamilton Provident	140½	135	140	138		141	141
2 458,414	11.516,497	2,940,662	12	31st Dec.	q. 3	Huron and Erie	211	209	214	209		209	208½
978,500	1,914.623	728,163	8	31st Dec.	s. 4	Landed Banking	147	147	145	144		145	147
1,250,000	3,112,314	748,734	8	15th Mar.	q. 2	London and Can. Loan	136	131	135	132		134	130
882,889	1,761.804	341.690	1½+8	15th Mar.	q. 1½	London Loan and Sav							
600,000	275,170	705,277	10	15th Mar.	q. 2½	Montreal L. & Mtg. Co.	176	165	175	160			165
1,500,000	6,986,333	1,573.560	10	31st Mar.	q. 2½	National Trust	233	233	210	210	223		210
1.750,000	4,457 590	1.800,012	9	31st Dec.	q. 2¼	Ont. Loan and Deb.	173	179	175	169		175	160
500 000	655,690	226 .408	7	31st Dec.	s. 3½	Real Estate Loan							103
1,500,000	32,104,288	1,848,813	10	31st Dec.	q 2½	Toronto Gen. Trusts.	210	291½	212	205½		207	207
724.550	88719 25	527.834	8	31st Cec.	q. 2	Toronto Mortgage Co.	138	138	140	134		140	140
,000.000	1,344,920	937.661	5	1st Mar.	q. 2½	Toronto Savings							185
,000,000	7,00,1000	991,336	10	30th Dec.	q. 2½	Union Trust							178
,000 000		5 946.27	4	1st Ap. r	a. 4	Canada Life Assurance							190

Common Stock Out-standing	Bonds, Preferred Stock or D'b'ntures Out-standing	Reserve and Contingent P. & L.	Dividends 1916	Last Dividend Date	Per cent.	MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES	Range for year 1915 High	Low	Range for Year 1916 High	Low	Latest Price Ask	Bid
1.500,000		1,894,479	5	1st Oct	s. 5	Canadian N. Prairie Lands						
800,000	300,000	395,959		1st Oct. '15	q. 2	Canadian Salt	115	110	140	124	135	120
59,133		1,752,420	5	13th Mar.	5	Can North-West Land						
		2,390.163	20	30th Dec.	q. 5	Confederation Life A.			350	330	335	320
6,212.667		531,499	6	1st June	1½	Crows Nest Pass Coal	[illegible]00	100	83	71	80	
1,000,000		291,961	6	15th Jan.	q. 1½	Dominion Telegraph			90	86		90
3,000,000	3,984.500	77.642				Electrical Dev., pref.						
450,000	p2.909.000	1,458,082	10	1st Jan.	q. 2½	Imperial Life Assur						
500.000	b 232.000		p	1st Mar.'12	s.2	Intercolonial Coal						
	p 219,700	797,531	p	1st Mar.'12	s.3½	Intercolonial Coal, pref.						
3.000,000		513,930		1st Mar. '14	1	Intern. Coal and Coke						
2,196.000	2,000,000	421,140	6	15th Jan.	q. 1½	Kaministiquia Power						
556,000	b 666.000	109.976	3	3rd Jan.	s. 3	London Street						
2.000,000		118,225	8	3rd Jan.	q. 2	Montreal Telegraph			136	135		135
925,000	b1,123,000	248.379				Nia., St. Kath. and Tor.						
1.000.000	b1,250,000	176.188				Saint John Ry						
1 164,000	b 756,500	199,996		10th July'15	q.1¼	Trinidad Electric	105	100				
2.124,700	1,598.057	575,484	8	15th Dec.	q. 2	W. Can. Flour Mills	80	80	118½	102		
800,000	b 600.000	541,374	5	1st Jan.	q. 1¼	West India Electric						

NOTE—s—means semi-annually; q—quarterly; I—interim; L—Profit and loss; +—indicates bonus; b—means bond; p—preferred stock; d—debentures; *—less than ten shares; sb—stock bonus; A—$500 per share return of capital paid February 1st, September 25th, 1912; Feb. 1st and Nov. 17th, 1913, and December 1, 1914.

U. S. STEEL EXPORTS SHOW BIG INCREASE

Value of Shipments in 1917 More Than Four Times Amount Before the War.

Pig iron, scrap iron and steel and steel billets and plates, of which the exportation except to the Allies is now prohibited, form an important factor in the tremendous growth of United States exports of iron and steel manufactures since the beginning of the war. The compilation by The National City Bank of New York shows that while the exports of iron and steel manufactures as a whole in the fiscal year 1917 were over four times as much in value as in the fiscal year 1914, the year before the war, that of the great articles restricted by the President's recent order—pig iron, scrap iron and steel, steel billets and steel plates—aggregates eighteen times as much in 1917 as in 1914.

Total exports of these four great articles, of which the exportation is prohibited, according to the President's recent order, except "in case said articles are destined for actual war purposes or will contribute directly thereto," amounted in the fiscal year 1914 to $10,731,000, $11,727,000 in 1915, jumping to $62,093,000 in 1916, and again to approximately $198,000,000 in 1917, these figures for 1917 being based upon eleven months actual returns, and an estimate for the closing month of the year.

Iron and steel exports as a whole have made a wonderful growth—by far the greatest in their history—in the past two years. In the fiscal year 1915, the first year of the war, exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof actually declined, having been in 1914 (all of which immediately preceded the war) $251,000,000, dropped to $226,000,000 in 1915, advanced to $621,000,000 in 1916, and approximately $1,120,000,000 in 1917, these being official figures for 11 months and an estimate for the closing month of the year. In the first year of the war there was, therefore, a drop of $25,000,000 in the value of iron and steel manufactures exported; in the second year of the war there was an increase of $400,000,000, and in the third year another increase of about $500,000,000, bringing the United States to the head of the world's list of iron and steel exporters.

TO CONTROL SHIPPING.

U. S. Shipping Board Will Take Over all Charters.

With a view to co-operating with Great Britain in control of shipping, United States Shipping Board will commandeer all ocean-going merchant ships. Where advisable the Shipping Board will simply take over the charters and permit owners to operate vessels under Government charter which will specify how ships shall be employed. This plan, it is said, will save the Government much money, and as the British Government has all of its shipping well in hand, close co-operation will result in the perfection of a system that will materially reduce freight rates, and will in a large measure control the export of food supplies and direct their transportation to destinations desired by both Governments.

According to an officer of one of the biggest American steamship companies, this action has been expected for many weeks. Intimation was given by the Government that ships would be taken as needed. Of the United Fruit Co.'s fleet of twenty-five ships, three have already been requisitioned, while eleven out of ninety ships of Atlantic Gulf and West Indies have been taken. Ships of International Mercantile Marine are being used for troop and munitions transportation.

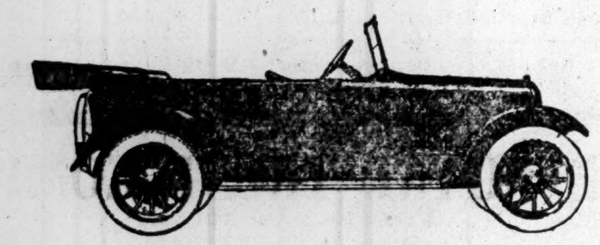
UNLISTED STOCKS.

	Bid	Asked
Abitibi, com.	52.00	60.00
Belding Paul, com.		14.00
Black Lake, bonds	20.00	26.00
Brock, W. R., Co.		100.00
Campbell Flour, com.		55.00
Can. Machinery, com.	5.00	11.00
Can. Machinery, pref.	43.00	45.50
Chapman Ball Bear.	33.00	
Cockshutt Plow, pref.	65.00	
Crossen Car, bonds	97.00	100.00
Dominion Canners, pref.	70.00	75.00
Do., bonds	88.00	91.00
Dominion Glass, com.	21.00	25.00
Dom. Perm. Loan	67.00	71.00
Dom. Power & Tran, com.		58.00
Dunlop Tire, pref.	92.00	95.00
Eastern Car, pref.		65.00
Goodyear Tire	185.00	200.00
Home Bank	64.00	67.00
Howard Smith, pfd.		77.00
Imperial Oil	380.00	405.00
Imperial Steel, pref.	2.50	5.00
Lambton Golf Club		400.00
London St. Ry. (par $40)		36.00
Macdonald, pfd.	81.00	83.00
Mex. Mahogany bonds		56.00
Monarch Knitting, pfd.		75.00
Nat. Drug, 7% pref.	90.00	
Nat. Telephone 5's		85.00
Wm. Neilson, Ltd., com.	50.00	
Ontario Pulp Bonds	80.00	84.00
Penman, Ltd., 5's		88.00
Penn. Water Power, com.	74.00	80.00
Robert Simpson, pfd.		85.00
Sheldons, bonds, 6%		95.00
Standard Reliance	47.00	
Standard Reliance	46.00	49.50
Sterling Bank	90.00	92.50
Sterling Coal, 6% bonds.	65.00	
Trust & Guarantee	84.00	89.00

See our Exhibit in the Transportation Building, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, Aug. 25th to Sept 10th

Overland

Model Eighty-Five



The Car Ahead

HERE IS the Overland Model Eighty-Five—the low-priced quality car that has been the choice of thousands.

Drive where you will, you are sure to see an "Eighty-Five" and more often than not it will be pointed out as the car ahead. For this Overland Eighty-Five has power and plenty of it.

Moreover, it is a smooth-running, easy-riding family car, one that will accommodate five people comfortably without crowding.

You can have your choice in this model of either a four cylinder engine or a six. The wheelbase of the Four is 112-inches—the Six 116-inches. Both are exceptional values.

A demonstration will convince you.

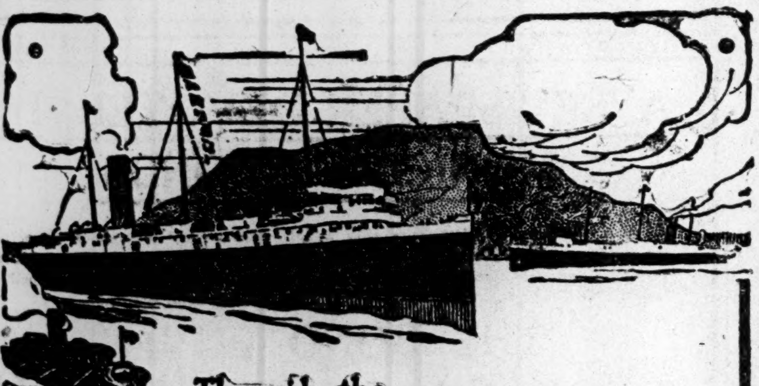
For those who like smaller cars there are
THE OVERLAND LIGHT FOURS
Touring
Roadster
Country Club

Willys-Overland, Limited
Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Commercial Wagons
Head Office and Works: West Toronto, Ont.

Investors' Information Bureau

Any subscriber to The Post may write the Investors' Information Bureau for special information on any Canadian security, or other financial matter in which he may be interested. Inquiries are treated confidentially, and answered by mail.

This service is free to subscribers, but inquirers should enclose stamp reply.



Through the
Great Lakes
on Clyde-built Canadian Pacific greyhounds
A cool, delightful diversion in a cross-continent journey

This route traverses Georgian Bay, crosses Lake Huron, passes through the locks of Sault Ste. Marie, and thence sails the length of grand old Lake Superior, famed for its rugged headlands and romantic scenery.

No ocean-going steamships have more luxurious accommodations than those of the

Canadian Pacific Railway
Great Lakes Steamship Service

Service via Owen Sound now in operation.
Service via Port McNicoll commences June 17th.
Particulars from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents or write
W. B. HOWARD, District Pass. Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway
Toronto.

CANADA WHEAT CROP WORTH HALF A BILLION

Continued from page 1.

Lethbridge district to the Government Warehouse in Toronto, and offered direct to Eastern manufacturers. Manitoba has not yet sold but has 165,000 pounds now open for bids. Saskatchewan is shipping her big clip through the Co-operative Department of the Government to the National Wool Company's warehouse in Philadelphia.

Livestock Receipts

Receipts of cattle through the Union Stock Yards for July were 13,567 head, of these cattle 3,986 were feeders and all of these with the exception of 390 head sent to the United States, have gone back on the Western farms for finishing.

For the seven months ending July 31, cattle receipts were 32,912 heads over the same period for 1916. More than double the same period in 1915, and three times the receipts for 1914. Top prices for steers ran from $9.30 to $10.75 during the month, hogs receipts for the month 36,446 head. Prices of hogs have been well sustained and the average per hog has been about $30 per head for the month. Eastern Canada got 24,509 of the total receipts.

West Increases Mixed Farms.

Evidently Western yields cannot be counted on as up to 1916's averages owing to hot, dry weather. The provincial department of agriculture puts the wheat yields anywhere from 10 to 15 bushels. Many consider the first figure as the more likely average for the whole province.

Alberta's harvest in the South is being taken care of and threshing, where done, indicates a better yield than expected. The local managers of the Alberta co-operative elevators report crops in the South as about half as large as last year while the North is about 75% of that crop. Peace River reports are the most encouraging this year.

A more hopeful feature of the whole Western situation, is the extent of the mixed farming interests on the prairies. The total amounts of dairy products, poultry products, livestock shipments, and wool, make the current revenues of Western farmers considerably more certain. The tendency of the labor shortage is for farmers to operate smaller farms and this means more attention to mixed farming, says Hon. W. C. Sutherland.

The only drawback to the situation is the shortage of labor and the consequent losing of a certain percentage of the products. If the farmers are given assistance by having their transportation systems kept running smoothly, with no suggestion of price depressions at the spout when the run begins, they will be in a financial position of great strength to proceed with further operations for 1918. The preparation for fall wheat in the East are being made as far as labor will permit.

The United States crop report is just out for conditions up to August 1st. From it we glean that the corn crop is the largest on record. Oats have increased by three millions over the July report. Likely the total U.S. crop will exceed 1,500 millions. Winter wheat estimates have shrunken by 23 million bushels and spring wheat by 40 millions.

BANANA FLOUR.

Substitute for Wheat That is Being Tried Out in West Indies.

The matter of augmenting and supplementing the world's food supply has received much attention from agricultural experts, food chemists, and economists lately, and probably the latest discovery along this line to be brought before the public relates to the merits of banana flour.

Through the efforts of the Horticultural Club of Trinidad, British West Indies, arrangements have been perfected with a number of the island's bakeries to bake loaves of bread from this flour and place them on sale so that the public could be educated to their use. Banana flour has been used to some extent among the poorer part of the population in Trinidad and Puerto Cortes, Honduras, and in the latter island green-cooked bananas have enjoyed some popularity as a substitute for potatoes.

The bread prepared through the offices of the Horticultural Club was made from two parts of banana flour and one part of wheat flour, and makes a highly palatable article of food, according to the United States Department of Commerce. Full grown green bananas were peeled sliced, and fried on a galvanized sheet. The resulting product was ground in an ordinary corn mill. From sixty-three pounds of the fruit sixteen and one-half pounds of flour were obtained at a cost of 50 cents—30 cents for the bananas and 20 cents for the labor used—or about 3 cents per pound.

FORD TRACTOR CASE.

U.S. Grand Jury Returns Indictment Against Promoters.

The Federal Grand Jury in New York City has returned indictments against the officers, promoters and so-called brokers connected with the Ford Tractor Company of Minneapolis. Similar indictments have also been returned against the officials of the Emerson Truck and Tractor Company. Action has been taken as the result of the activities of the National Vigilance committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the world.

Readers of The POST will recall that attention has previously been called to the stock-selling efforts of the Ford Tractor promoters who advertised in certain Canadian papers. The attempt was obviously made to give the impression that it was a product of Henry Ford, of auto fame, which was being marketed, whereas investigation showed that the name of a mechanic was being used and that the concern was on a very precarious footing.

THE SALMON INDUSTRY.

Uncertainty of Returns Owing to Conditions of the "Run."

W. H. Barker, president of the B. C. Packers' Association, speaking before the Royal Commission that is investigating certain phases of the fisheries situation in British Columbia, stated that the cannery business is a very uncertain one, owing to the difficulty of knowing how the "run" will turn out. Mr. Barker said that when the B. C. Packers' Association was formed there were forty-one canneries in operation. This was too many, and the competition led to trouble. The canneries were mostly in the hands of the banks and were glad to amalgamate. The association now has twenty-four canneries, but only twenty are operating this year.

Chairman Sanford Evans asked why American buyers of fall salmon could pay more than the British Columbia canners, and Mr. Barker explained that on Puget Sound there was a scarcity of Oriental labor, and the labor that was available had to be guaranteed a certain pack. If the fish are not coming into the traps in sufficient quantities to make up their pack, the Americans, sooner than pay big forfeits, come to British Columbia and pay big money for salmon to help out their pack.

The inquiry into the conditions affecting the salmon industry on the B. C. coast continues. Some interesting information has been submitted by President Barker, of the B. C. Packers' Association, regarding the uncertainty of the returns in the industry largely owing to the chances as to the size of the salmon "run."

PROFIT-SHARING SCHEME.

U.S. Utility Organization's Plan For Stock Sale to Employees.

Profit-sharing by employees of corporations has existed in varied forms for a number of years. Some organizations distribute a bonus at the end of successful years; others pay a percentage of the business which a man has added to the year's total, and another plan takes the form of permitting the purchase of stock in the concern by employees. The latter plan was considered altruistic, almost charitable, when first conceived, but employers now realize that it has sound business and efficiency value from the added interest in the advancement of the corporation's interests which it gives to the employee.

A plan recently adopted by the Doherty Public Utility Organization provides for the acquisition of stock by employes in the Cities Service Company through purchase in monthly instalments. Regardless of the size of his subscription, the employe will pay for his stock in sixty installments, so that the purchase will be completed in five years. The operation will be so arranged that the lowest salaried man in the organization can take advantage of the offer, and limitations on the size of subscriptions will be placed to prevent the high-salaried men from accumulating too large a proportion of $3,000,000 allotment.

Each purchase must consist of twice as many shares of preferred stock as common, but the stocks will be sold at par ($100), and as Cities Service common is now quoted at about $280 a share and the preferred at $85 a share, the employee will receive a premium of about $150 with each $300 investment.

Provision has been made for deferred payments, the use of the stock as security for emergency loans, and special arrangements may be made by which, at the termination of service with the organization, either the payments may be continued or the stock returned to the company at the purchase price. Service in the armed forces of the United States will not be considered a termination of employment.

TAXING THE PROFITS ON STOCKS ON HAND

A Difficulty Which Has Arisen in Connection With War Taxation in England.

One of the technical difficulties which has arisen in connection with the British war profits taxation is where it applies to the increased value of stocks held. The manufacturers contend that the arrangement as it exists may seriously hamper industrial activity after the war, the effect being to some extent to tax capital rather than profits. The matter has been warmly debated in the House.

The difficulty arises from the fact that a very considerable proportion of the increased profits upon which the duty is charged are not trading profits at all, but arise from the steady increase in the value of the stocks held, which has been going on since the commencement of the war. Of these paper profits the Government is taking 80 per cent., but inevitably the tide must turn eventually, and with the decline in values the manufacturers will suffer a corresponding loss, of which the Government does not propose to bear any considerable share.

To meet this admitted grievance the Chancellor's original proposal was that a period of one year from the termination of the war should be allowed during which stocks might be liquidated and any loss that might be experienced during that year on stocks held at the end of the last year period would be made good by the Treasury. Twelve months was obviously too short a period to enable manufacturers to realize all their stocks, and it has now been altered to two years—practically the only concession which the manufacturers succeeded in obtaining. The amendment moved by Sir John Harmood Banner would have had the effect of removing from the scope of the tax all profits resulting directly from the marking up of the value of stocks, and this undoubtedly would have been the fairest way. Unfortunately it left the door open for an unscrupulous manufacturer to create a secret reserve by steadily increasing his stocks while prices were rising, and selling as soon as the tax was lifted, thus reaping a war profit which would not have been taxed.

In the opinion of the Chancellor and his advisers prices are likely to remain high for some considerable time after the war, and we have little doubt that this view is correct. The fact that such is likely to be the case, however, materially diminishes the value of the concession made in respect of the sale of stocks held at the end of the last war period. From a practical point of view the real danger of this system of taxation is that with the knowledge that they are certain to be trading on a falling market, so far as raw materials are concerned, manufacturers may decide to keep their stocks down to the lowest limit, and by so doing hamper the commerce of the country generally.

CIGARETTES FOR CHINA.

Orientals Are Demanding Many American "Smokes."

More than 6 billion cigarettes, valued at approximately $12,000,000 were exported from the United States in the fiscal year just ended, this number being far greater than in any year of the history of the American cigarette. These 6 billion cigarettes, laid end to end in a continuous line would extend ten times around the world at the Equator. Nor do these billions of "short smokes" go to the "men in the trenches," as might be supposed. On the contrary, they went in an entirely different direction and for the use of an entirely different type of people.

A compilation by the National City Bank of New York shows that no less than 4 billion American cigarettes were sent to China in the last fiscal year, the year ending with June, another billion to the Straits Settlements, a hundred million to Siam, another hundred to Hong Kong and about 10 millions to our own Philippines.

AN AMERICAN VIEW

A comprehensive view of the business outlook from the American standpoint is presented by Spencer Trask & Co. Regarding recent unsettling influences, the opinion reads:

> All this is making for hesitation, and confirms us in the judgment we formed some time ago that we are reaching for—if, indeed, we have not already surmounted—the peak of an unprecedented prosperity. We fully expect to continue reading and hearing reports of large earnings—more probably large gross earnings—but as we gage the signs of the times, the next period in the cycle of the trade we are to traverse is that of readjustment, and readjustment in the long run usually spells lower prices. Among the several indices pointing that way is the position of money in the more or less near future. Credit expansion all over the world has been on such an enormous scale that a spirit of diffidence might be excused in defining its limits.
>
> We however believe that the fear of inflation will act as a back-log on our financial system, and that this fear, coupled with the great demands on investment capital; the impetus that is still carrying business long contracted for on an enormous scale, and the increasing cost of producing gold, will tend to raise money rates.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Extension and Repairs Negro Point Breakwater, St. John Harbour, N.B.," will be received at this office until 4 p.m., on Friday, August 31, 1917, for the construction of an Extension of and Repairs to the Negro Point Breakwater, St. John Harbour, St. John County, N.B.

Plans and forms of contract can be seen and specification and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the offices of the District Engineers at St. John, N.B.; Halifax, N.S.; Shaughnessy Building, Montreal, P.Q., and Equity Building, Toronto, Ont.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. (5%) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

NOTE.—Blue prints can be obtained at the Department of Public Works by depositing an accepted bank cheque for the sum of $50, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, which will be returned if the intending bidder submit a regular bid.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, July 30, 1917.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority rom the Department.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWO-AND-ONE-HALF PER CENT., upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after Saturday, the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, to Shareholders of record of 31st July, 1917.

By order of the Board.
FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR
General Manager
Montreal, 20th July, 1917.

The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND No. 120.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. (being at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum) upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared for the current quarter, and will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after SATURDAY, the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, to Shareholders of record of 15th August.

By order of the Board.
C. E. NEILL,
General Manager.
Montreal, P.Q., July 17, 1917.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

DIVIDEND No. 122.

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the three months ending the 31st of August next, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Saturday, 1st September, 1917, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 16th day of August, 1917.

By order of the Board,
JOHN AIRD,
General Manager.
Toronto, 28th July, 1917.

Illinois Traction Co.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND No. 18.

A QUARTERLY Dividend at the rate of Three per cent. (3%) per annum on the Common Stock of the Illinois Traction Company has been declared for the quarter ending July 30th, 1917, payable Aug. 15th, 1917, to Shareholders of record July 30th, 1917.

By order of the Board,
GEO. M. MATTIS, Treasurer.
Champaign, Ill.

In England and Wales increased acreage in wheat, barley, oats and potatoes this year is 347,000 acres, or about 6 per cent., not including area under cultivation by small growers. The number of small vegetable gardens in England and Wales have been increased by more than half a million.

Australia has 150,000,000 bushels of wheat above home requirements awaiting shipment as soon as transportation difficulties can be overcome.

Australia is short of steel and an effort is being made to manufacture plates, tin plate and galvanized iron.

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MONEY, BANKING AND EXCHANGE

Bank Clearings Show Improvement of 30 per cent.—Returns Incomplete, Owing to Difficulties with Telegraph Service.

Official returns to the FINANCIAL POST of bank clearings for the week ending Thursday totalled $176,073,869, showing an improvement of $40,728,397 or 30.0 per cent. However, it should be explained that the returns from the Western cities are incomplete. Owing to difficulties with telegraph services which have experienced for several days reports from Winnipeg, Moose Jaw, Fort William and Medicine Hat did not come through. For this reason the Western comparisons can only apply to the cities from which returns were received.

Eastern returns are complete and show an increase of 23.3 per cent., the total being $151,920,231. Montreal and Toronto account for increases of over $32,000,000 out of a total of about $35,000,000. In the West Vancouver and Calgary have the big increases of the cities reporting, although Edmonton is higher that either in percentage.

WEEKLY BANK CLEARINGS.
(In comparison with same week last year.)

Eastern Cities.

	Aug. 9, 1917.	Change.	%
Montreal	$ 78,263,060+	$ 16,641,632	27.0
Toronto	51,029,187+	15,717,136	44.5
Ottawa	5,283,318+	920,948	21.1
Hamilton	3,685,155+	707,208	23.7
Quebec	3,808,295+	94,391	2.5
Halifax	3,183,045+	713,658	28.9
London	2,018,638+	129,633	6.8
St. John	2,171,875+	28,184	1.3
Brantford	753,653+	211,216	38.9
Peterboro	646,128+	169,047	35.4
Sherbrooke ...	585,058+	111,442	23.5
Kitchener	492,824+	35,344	7.7
Total, East..	$151,920,231+	$ 35,479,839	23.3

Western Cities.

	Aug. 9, 1917.	Change.	%
Vancouver	$ 7,904,553+	$ 2,246,104	39.7
Calgary	5,904,849+	1,552,134	35.5
Edmonton	2,624,492+	821,843	45.6
Victoria	1,668,738+	33,097	2.0
Regina	2,437,963+	73,417	3.1
Saskatoon	1,844,470+	366,942	24.8
Brandon	451,796—	126,130	21.8
Lethbridge ...	1,015,356+	272,903	36.7
N. Westm'ster.	301,421+	8,248	2.8
Total, West.	$ 24,153,638+	$ 5,248,558	27.7
Grand total.	$176,073,869+	$ 40,728,397	30.0
Yr. to date.	$7,412,920,033+	$1,551,133,186	26.4

MONEY.

Call money in London has been quoted unchanged all week at 4 per cent. In New York the rate has become somewhat firmer. At the first of the week, it was steady at from 2 to 2½ per cent., with the ruling rate 2 per cent. Tuesday the rate strengthened to 3 per cent., with 2½ per cent., the average. Thursday the ruling rate advanced to 4 per cent. Elsewhere in this issue will be found articles dealing with interest rates on mortgage loans in Manitoba and in Eastern Canada, which contain some interesting comments on the situation.

EXCHANGE.

There has been much less variation in the price of New York funds this week. A week ago the rate ran from ⅛ to 5/32 premium. Tuesday it was firmer at around 3/16 premium. Wednesday demand dropped and quotatoins fell off. Thursday and yesterday the level was practically the same as a week ago. An interesting feature of the market for New York funds was the appearance on Thursday of the Dominion Government as a seller, It is understood that the Finance Department are bringing over some of the proceeds of the recent loans in New York.

Sterling has been unchanged all week, demand being quoted at 4.7555, the same as last week and cables at 4.76 7/16.

Francs on the other hand have shown weakness. Monday's figures were 5.76¾ for demand and 5.75¾ for cables. Each day since then has shown a decline, yesterday's rates being $5.78 for demand and 5.77 for cables.

Roubles have also been weak. Demand was quoted at 21.47 on Monday, and 21.57 was bid for cables.. There was a slight advance to 21.50 and 21.60 on Tuesday; a drop to 21.40 and 21.50 on Wednesday; to 21.10 and 21.20 on Thursday and to 20.90 and 21.00 yesterday.

IMPERIAL BANK.

A paragraph in this column recently which stated that the Imperial Bank of Canada was opening a sub-branch at Wetaskiwin, Alta., should have read Ferintosh, Alta. The new office will be open for business two afternoons weekly and will be looked after from New Norway.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

Canada's premier banking institution, the Bank of Montreal, has acquitted itself nobly in the number of men sent abroad "to make the world safe for democracy," says the Wall Street Journal. In the bank's office at 64 Wall Street, New York, an engraved roll of honor of the employes gives the names of 779 employes of the institution, representing the men who have seen service abroad. Of this total 83 have been killed in action, 110 wounded, 8 made prisoner, 10 missing, and 21 returned to the bank's service. Eight have received the military cross, 4 military medals, 1 distinguished service order, 1 additional bar to military cross, and 5 mentioned in military dispatches. A mighty good showing for one institution.

ROYAL BANK.

Raymond E. Jones, who has assumed his duties as vice-president of the Merchants' National Bank, New York, which was purchased recently by Canadian interests associated with the Royal Bank, entered the service of the Royal Bank at its New York agency as a clerk in 1901, and in June, 1915, became the chief agent.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

New capital stock to the amount of one million dollars will be issued by the Bank of Nova Scotia at 240 to shareholders of record July 31. The reason for the increase is the new business of the bank, and the fact that the circulation is now up to the limit allowed by this law. This bank exacts the highest premium on such transactions with the exception of the Bank of New Brunswick of any bank in Canada. This bank also has the distinction of paying the highest dividend in the chartered banking field, viz., 14 per cent.

SHAREHOLDER'S LIABILITY.

F. A. Barrett of Vancouver, is a former shareholder of the Bank of Vancouver, to the extent of 250 shares. The local financial institution went into liquidation during the latter part of 1914 and when the matter was under investigation by the supreme court registrar, it was found that Mr. Barrett owed some $13,000 on his shares and on the double liability clause of the Bank act, he was promptly made a contributory to the extent of over $25,000. On the question being brought before the Supreme Court, Mr. Barrett's claim for relief was dismissed as was also a later appeal to the Appeal Court. The claimant has now served notice that he will carry his case to the Supreme Court of Canada.

NEW BANK BRANCHES.

According to returns to THE FINANCIAL POST, the Canadian Chartered banks opened seven branches, two being sub-offices, and closed two branches during the month of July. The Banque d'Hochelaga opened one branch and a sub-branch and the Hamilton, Sterling, Imperial, Nationale and Union one branch each. The branches closed were those of Banque d'Hochelaga. Two of the new branches were on Ontario, two in Quebec, and one in Saskatchewan, while the sub-offices were in Alberta; the branches closed were in Quebec. Following is a detailed list of the changes reported:

Opened.

Hamilton—Port Colborne, Ont.
Sterling—Hensall, Ont.
D'Hochelaga—St. Eustache, Que.; 110 Notre Dame St., Lachine, Que.; Legal, Alta. (sub).
Imperial—Fernitosh, Alta. (sub to New Norway, Alta.).
Nationale—Quebec.
Union—La Porte, Sask.

Closed.

D'Hochelaga—Richmond, Que.; Kingsey Falls, Que.

BANK STOCKS AND WAR.

Only One of Canadian Security List Higher Than August, 1914.

Of the dozen of Canadian bank stocks which have figured in the trading for the past three months only one of them is selling higher than before the war, while one of them is at exactly the minimum price established when the market closed in July, 1914. When the market closed three years ago the shares of Banque Nationale were quoted at 132¾ and within a recent date they have sold at 149, a gain of 16¼ points.

The smallest decline is shown in the case of another French-Canadian bank which shows a change of only six points compared with three years ago. This is the Banque d'Hochelaga, which was selling at 149 when the war started and lately sold at 143.

The strength of the shares of the French-Canadian banks, according to the "Montreal Star," is attributable to the fact that the population of this province, particularly the agricultural and artizan classes, have enjoyed exceptional prosperity during the past three years, and the banks doing the great proportion of their business in this province have shared in that prosperity. The other banks which have branches freely distributed throughout the Province of Quebec have benefited materially also.

The changes in current prices of the shares of banks compared with before the war is in consequence the result of broad conditions remote from their actual condition as considered from the standpoint of individual strength.

The following table shows the current prices of leading bank shares as compared with the minimum prices created when the war broke, but which are now obsolete:

Banks.	Current.	Minimum.	Decline.
Commerce	185	203	18
Merchants	168	180	12
Ottawa	200	207	7
Union	140	140	—
Standard	203	215	12
Nationale	149	132¾	x16¼
Toronto	188	211	23
Molsons	180	201	21
Montreal	219	234	15
Royal	211	221¼	11¼
Hochelaga	143	149	6
Nova Scotia ...	253	261	8

x-Increase.

GERMAN FINANCES.

Attitude of German Bankers Hints at Doubt of Solvency.

The recent decision of the German Government to export a large amount in gold to Holland was reached only after an ingenious but unsuccessful attempt had been made to borrow in the creditor country at a rate of interest which seemed modest, but which actually was quite consistent with the discredited condition of German finance as illustrated by the depreciated exchanges.

It seems, according to a London report, that a number of Dutch banks having credit balances in Germany were approached with a proposition which at first blush looked alluring. For each 1,000 marks at the disposal of a Dutch individual or firm the German authorities offered a bill for 592 florins, on condition that a further amount of 808 florins was subscribed, the actual transaction consisting of the issue by Germany of a bill for 1,400 florins in exchange for 808 florins and 1,000 marks. The bill was to carry 5 per cent. interest and to run for two years.

Superficially, the money would have been secured at a very reasonable interest. But at the rate of exchange current when the deal was attempted 1,000 marks were worth only 320 florins, against the normal of 592 florins, so that for 1,128 florins now the Government was prepared to repay 1,400 florins at the end of two years, meaning that the actual rate offered was not the 5 per cent. per annum carried by the bill, but practically 17 per cent., being 5 per cent. interest for each year, and approximately 24 per cent. (12 per cent. for each year) gain on redemption.

That the nation which set out in 1914 to dominate Europe should have been reduced by the failure of the attempt to the financial state indicated by such rates is no more than bare justice, and it is an illuminating commentary on the opinion of neutrals that even such desperate terms proved unattractive.

The failure of the German offers certainly implies a belief that in two years time Germany will be nearer the precipice of complete insolvency than she is to-day.

BRITISH TRADE.

A Falling Off in Volume Indicated in June Report.

As compared with the corresponding month last year there is a falling off both in imports and exports, shown in the British Trade report for June, and as the number of Sundays was the same, the comparison is practically exact, except that the higher prices prevailing now mean that the decline in actual quantities of goods shipped, both inwards and outwards, was larger than the decrease in values suggests. On the import side the decline in values was small, amounting to only £859,300, or just about 1 per cent. The satisfactory feature in this is that it was mainly in manufactured articles, which were £7,355,100 lower. Raw materials were down £1,618,500 owing to the very heavy decrease in imports of wood and timber, while in foodstuffs there was an advance of £8,067,000, mainly in grain.

On the export side there was a drop of £3,623,000, or 8.3 per cent. The unpleasant feature is that this was chiefly in manufactured goods, which are lower by £2,478,100. A drop of £1,475,800 in exports of foodstuffs will be welcomed rather than otherwise, for the scandal of exporting food needed for our own people has continued too long. In the same way the heavy drop of £2,444,600, or 38 per cent., in re-exports of foreign and colonial goods is not an unsatisfactory development. But the reduction in our exports of manufactures is not an encouraging sign, and it is to be hoped that it will prove only temporary.

SCOTTISH CANADIAN.

Big Reduction Made in Value of Book Debts.

The report of the Scottish Canadian Mortgage Company, Limited, states that the revenue, after payment of management expenses, etc., amounts to £6,657, which, with the balance brought forward, makes £9,288. After deducting dividend on the preference shares there is left £6,066. The directors have placed to contingent reserve £318 and appropriated to the reduction of the book value of investments £3,000, leaving £2,748, which, subject to Canadian income tax, they recommend should be carried forward.

Colin Fraser, chairman of the Saskatchewan Farm Loans Board, reports that up till the middle of July application had been received for loans totalling over $250,000 from farmers seeking to borrow money under the Rural Credits Act.

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THEORY THAT A BUSINESS BOOM TO FOLLOW WAR

American Financial Writer Looks Forward With Optimism.

SURPLUS STOCKS ARE SHORT

Argument Advanced That Supplies of Raw Material and Manufactured Goods Will be Short in Anticipation of Lower Prices.

By GEORGE L. WALKER.

An article in the Boston Commercial.

Business interests all over the world have had ample time to prepare for the return of peace, and their preparations have been so thorough that the likelihood of a long period of industrial depression following the termination of the war no longer exists. It may be accepted as a practical certainty now that a new business boom will begin developing immediately after it is known definitely that the war has ended.

The reason that prompts this statement is the knowledge that there will be practically no carry over of merchandise or raw materials from war times to peace times. Expecting a much lower range of prices for everything, merchants will have their shelves bare, manufacturers will have no supplies of raw materials on hand and producers, being sold up to the minute, will have nothing on hand to depreciate in price. Already the business of the world is being done on a hand-to-mouth basis. Except in the case of the war supply contracts placed by the several governments, an unusually small amount of work is being done on orders for materials for far distant future delivery. Almost everybody is planning to defer his big buying, and arranging his affairs so that he will have the least possible quantity of goods in stock when the war ends.

Regardless of all the plans that manufacturers and merchants may make to reduce their stocks of goods and thereby limit their liabilities and possible losses, the public will not adjust its consumptive demands to comply with such an arrangement. The people "want what they want when they want it," and they continue to buy almost without regard to prices. Governments must go on buying immense quantities of foodstuffs during the entire period of demobilization which, it has been estimated, will occupy not less than six months or a year. As a result of this the prosperity of the farmer surely will continue unabated, and it is a well-established fact that whenever the agricultural population is rich enough to make liberal purchases business conditions are quite satisfactory all over the country. That the demand for merchandise will be great enough to absorb very quickly the unusually small supply of goods that will be left on hand when the war ends is reasonably certain. Thus it will be necessary for manufacturers to make further purchases of raw materials almost immediately and put their machinery in motion. In all countries of the world there will be a shortage of everything except labor. The world's work is being done now, and soon after the war ends some 40,000,000 or 50,000,000 vigorous young men will be added to the world's working forces. Conditions will be perfect for the inauguration of an era of great industrial expansion, of building for the future.

Readjustment of Prices.

Nothing else than a gradual decline in commodity prices can be expected to retard business activity after the war. Everybody expects a big slump to occur immediately after peace is assured, and if "a state of mind" possesses any potency the decline in commodity prices will be a vertical one.

Indeed, it is quite possible that the initial break may carry commodity prices to a lower level than can be maintained. The readjustment of wage scales necessarily will be a difficult matter, slow of accomplishment; and high wages and currency inflation certainly will not permit of a return to anything like the level of commodity prices that prevailed the year prior to the war.

Since the beginning of August 1914, the quantity of money in circulation has been increased tremendously by the Governments of nearly all the world's leading industrial countries. As a result the purchasing power of money has decreased. Until there is contraction of the currency, or until inflation stops and population and commercial requirements have time to grow up to the increased volume of currency, prices in general must continue to rule higher than they did prior to this era of inflation.

There is a general disposition to look forward to the coming readjustment of prices and wages as something that cannot fail to be accompanied by general and long continuing business depression. If such a readjustment were to occur unexpectedly at a time when industrial conditions had been approximately normal it unquestionably would bring prostration; but it is coming this time after a long war has created abnormal conditions of which everybody is cognizant and for an extreme change for which everybody is prepared.

A Conservative Attitude.

Business men as a class are conservative. This is truer of those in most other countries than in the United States. In keeping with the caution they observe in their daily activities they can be depended upon now to carry to the extreme limit their preparation for the coming readjustment.

In considering the after-the-war business outlook the points to be kept in mind are that the supplies of merchandise and raw materials will be unusually low, that consumptive demand neither can disappear nor be held for long in abeyance, that under such conditions the adjustment of supply to demand must create activity and bring a measure of prosperity, and that such an industrial awakening never fails to exert an influence to support commodity prices.

The time has arrived for investment interests to quit worrying about the possibility of after-the-war industrial depression and to pray for peace. There will be work enough to do to make corporations prosperous and to insure the payment of interest and good dividends.

SUMMARY OF SITUATION OF CROPS OF THE WORLD

The International Agricultural Institute Issues June Report of Conditions, Situations and Prospects.

The British Board of Agriculture and Fisheries states that, according to the International Agricultural Institute, the crops of 1917 have been very much favored during May by the increasing temperature with the intermittent rainfall prevailing in Western Europe, and on the shores of the Mediterranean. Vegetation in France and Italy, previously so backward, has been able to make up the greater part of the time lost owing to the rigor of the earlier months of 1917. Spring sowing has almost everywhere been carried out in favorable surroundings, and the young plant is generally reported as healthy and vigorous. In Northern and Central Europe, especially in Luxemburg and the Netherlands, the drawbacks resulting from the length and severity of the winter are still seriously felt. Spring sowings have taken place in Luxemburg in normal surroundings; their condition in the Netherlands is only moderate. In Switzerland, in spite of the recent warmer weather, the outlook for the winter crops is under average, but that for the spring sowings may be considered as normal. In Canada spring sowing was practically finished, and the area under wheat compares favorably with that of 1916. Although in the United States the winter crops suffered injury, from the severity of the season and the violent winds, to such an extent as to cause the abandonment of nearly one-third of the area sown with wheat, the weather of the last few weeks has been so favorable that the wheat crop as a whole promises a larger yield than that of last year. In British India the outlook is very good, while that of Japan is an average one. In Egypt the results of the crop are considered to be satisfactory. The crop reporters of the Board of Agriculture, in reporting on agricultural conditions in England and Wales on July 1st, state that the warm weather and rains have improved the prospects of most of the crops. Wheat has improved and has grown well, but there are in nearly all districts some thin and patchy pieces, especially on the light soils which suffered from drought. The yield is not expected to come up to the average. Barley is promising, and is likely to be the best of the cereal crops, though not quite reaching the average. Oats are not so satisfactory, except in the north and north-west of England, where over-average yields are anticipated, but the general result is for a crop below the normal. Straw is generally short for all cereals. Beans and peas have not done well, and both crops will be below the average. Potatoes have made a strong and healthy growth, and are generally free from disease. An over-average crop is expected in all districts.

It is stated that managers of insurance companies writing hail insurance in Saskatchewan, report that considerably more insurance has been written this year than was the case last year. Reports state that the Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance Assoc. has already received about 500 claims to date as the result of hail storms this season.

OUR PROSPECTS FOR TRADING WITH EUROPE

Report of Commission to Great Britain, France and Italy.

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM

Recommendation That There be Centralized Control in London—Allies Are Looking for Adjustments of the Tariff.

The report of the Special Trade Commission to Great Britain, France and Italy, now being distributed, althought belated, provides much interesting material for the Canadian manufacturer interested in the prospects for export trade in the European market. The situation has evidently been covered with considerable care, and a large number of authorities on matters of trade and industry have been consulted. However, whether this information will be of great practical use without some more efficient machinery for connecting up the manufacturer with the foreign consumer is a matter which should have the close study of the commission itself or the Department of Trade and Commerce.

The whole field of Canadian production is covered under four heads: The Farm, the Forest, the Sea, the Mine. Manufactures are included under these heads as well as natural products. The British, French, and Italian fields are dealt with separately and there is reference to our imports from those countries as well as our exports. Transportation and fiscal problems are also dealt with, and the importance of national advertising in Europe is emphasized.

On the question of tariff arrangements the impression of the commission in the countries visited was that it was desired that a preferential tariff should be given by each of the Allied nations to the other Allies, and that there should be an intermediate tariff for neutral countries, and that enemy countries should be penalized so far as possible by a tariff wall, which, if not prohibitory, would restrain to a large extent the unfair competition and "dumping" methods which have been such an unsatisfactory feature of commerce in the past.

Transportation.

Ocean transportation was a problem which the commission met at every point. It would appear that the established lines have not given that service in linking up Canada with other countries which might have been expected. It has been felt that for some years the rates of freight have been of such a character as to seriously impair their usefulness as a means of developing Canadian trade. Canada's ocean transportation will have to be completely reorganized if the Dominion is to derive the fullest benefit from her natural resources and manufactured products. The question is one of such importance that the commission feels that it calls for prompt and scientific treatment by the Government. With the exception of Mr. Pauze, the members of the commission were of the opinion that Imperial control, centralized in London, might so adjust the employment of ships that the different needs of the Empire might be met as the requirements of the crop or season might demand. If such a mobilization of Imperial transportation facilities could be achieved it would lead to adjustment of freight carrying which would insure adequate return to the steamers, and at the same time bring about a reduction of freight rates, which would enormously assist transportation between Canada and the ports of Great Britain and the Allied nations. The commission suggests that the question is too important to be left to the decision of private corporations.

The Export Prospects

To judge from the report the prospects for the development of Canadian export trade lie largely in the direction of Great Britain. However, considerable space in the report is also given to France and Italy. In France the best prospects appear to be for our natural products, such as cereals, pulp, timber, etc., and in regard to these the transportation problem referred to is, of course, of great importance. France is now using Canadian wheat when it can be had, and it is giving every satisfaction; effective advertising might aid in developing this market on a permanent basis. Timber is in demand in spite of enormous freight rates, but these rates would be the dominant influence for the future. Also it is pointed out that Canadian producers must first make their products known by advertising or other means, and that to secure orders they must establish a personal connection, and meet the standards of the market which it is desired to reach. The commission also reports various inquiries for minerals, foodstuffs, and other products.

Trade relations between Canada and Italy are of comparatively recent date. Wheat, asbestos and codfish were our largest exports to this country prior to the war. Relations are strengthening, but the Canadian manufacturer must face a demand for long credits and careful selling. Canadian wheat is coming into favor in Italy, and this market may be held to some extent at least. There is also a demand for minerals, timber and some other products, but the extent to which these can be maintained will depend upon freight rates and other after-war conditions.

The British Market

The British market is dealt with extensively. The outlook for improved conditions as regards trade in cereals, timber, minerals and other natural products is particularly dealt with; but there is also considerable attention given to various manufacturing industries. Following are the conclusions arrived at with regard to several industries in which investors are directly interested:

The pulp market in Great Britain is at present so abnormal that it is best to state in a summary pre-war conditions and the rapid evolutions which have brought about this situation.

In the first place Great Britain uses just short of 1,000,000 tons per annum. Of this quantity Sweden furnished 64% of unbleached chemical, Norway 12% and Russia and Germany 10½% each. Norway was the chief source of mechanical, shipping 56% as compared with Sweden 22% and Canada 12½%. In January, 1914, quotations c.i.f. British ports were nominally as follows: :

Sulphite, blchd.	£11 0s. 0d. to £12 0s. 0d.	—$47.79 to $52.14 per 2000
Sulphite, easy bleaching, first quality	£8 15s. 0d. to £9 0s. 0d.	—$38.00 to $39.11 per 2000
Sulphite, strong or news quality	£7 17s. 6d. to £8 5s. 0d.	—$34.21 to $35.85 per 2000
Soda, unbleached, 1st quality	£7 15s. 0d. to £8 5s. 0d.	—$33.68 to $35.85 per 2000
Soda, unbleached, strong	£7 10s. 0d. to £7 15s. 0d.	—$32.58 to $33.68 per 2000
Kraft	£8 0s. 0d. to £8 5s. 0d.	$34.76 to $35.85 per 2000

Comparing imports of the first 6 months of 1916 with the average of a similar period over 1913-14-15, there was a shortage in 1916 of 78,658 tons or 28½ per cent. of mechanical pulp and 123,711 tons of 65½ per cent. of chemical pulp. The great demand which this condition has produced brings prices to-day up to the following remarkable level (July, 1916):

Sulphite, bleached	£47 0s. 0d. to £50 0s. 0d	—$204.22 to $217.26 per 2000 lbs.
Sulphite, easy bleaching, first quality	£38 0s. 0d. to £40 0s. 0d	—$165.12 to $173.81 per 2000 lbs.
Sulphite, strong, or news quality	£35 0s. 0d. to £36 0s. 0d.	$152.08 to $156.43 per 2000 lbs.
Soda, unbleached, first	£37 0s. 0d. to £39 0s. 0d.	—$160.77 to $169.47 per 2000 lbs.
Kraft	£34 0s. 0d. to £35 0s. 0d.	—$147.74 to $152.08 per 2000 lbs.
Mechanical pulp	£4 5s. 0d. to ——	$36.93 to per 2000 lbs.

These quotations are c.i.f. West Coast deliveries: East Coast quotations are 5/- to 8/- less. Present Ocean Rates are 28/- to 32/-.

Pre-war prices were certainly not attractive to the Canadian pulp mills, but it should not be taken for granted that these prices will necessary be reverted to after the war. The whole question resolves itself largely into one of transportation; but it is quite within the bounds of possibility that the conditions which will exist in Great Britain after the war will neutralize the handicap which the Canadians have so far had to contend with. The outlook of the market for chemical pulp is of course better than for mechanical, because of the economy effected in shipping by the difference in moisture. All things being equal, the British manufacturers will undoubtedly much prefer to obtain pulp within the Empire, and at the present time this feeling is very well defined.

During the past ten years Canada's exports of paper products, particularly newsprint, wrapping, and wood pulp board, have been developing and strengthening their position in the British market. This is another instance in which the actual distance between the two parts of the Empire is the only drawback to a great expansion. Canada's surplus of paper is sold to the United States. Norway and Sweden are Great Britain's great outside sources of supply.

The war has made Canadian exports of pulp and paper to Great Britain almost impossible. When shipping becomes easier, the Dominion should be in a position to send over large supplies, as signs point to an expansion of the industry.

The expert of the Canadian pulp and paper trade who accompanied the Commission was able to make detailed investigations, the results of which have been made available to the Canadian firms interested.

KNIT GOODS AND TEXTILES.

As Canadian manufacturers of Knit Goods and Textiles well know, difficulties must be faced which appear unsurmountable should they undertake to develop an export trade in these lines. The Commission, however, came to the conclusion, after a careful study of the situation, that a certain amount of success is possible, and begs to make the following suggestions as to the methods that might be adopted: :

KNIT GOODS.—First: It is evident that Canadian manufacturers are hopelessly beaten if mere cheapness is considered; and to secure business, the lines offered must have distinctive character, must be well finished, must appeal to sight and touch, and must above all prove satisfactory in the wearing. The world to-day is prepared to pay a good price for a good article.

Second: Co-operation among manufacturers for export trade would be advantageous because considerable expense is involved in any earnest attempt to establish a permanent market, and any spasmodic efforts would be of little or no value.

Third: A prime requisite is a thorough-

Continued on page 16.

BRITISH EMPIRE TRUST.

Payment of Substantial Dividends Resumed.

The sixteenth ordinary general meeting of the British Empire Trust Company, Ltd., was held on 17th July, 1917, at Liverpool Street Hotel, London, England, Mr. J. Davidson (managing director) presiding.

The Secretary (Mr. R. W. Bartlett, A.C.A.) read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report.

The Chairman stated that owing to ill-health Mr. R. M. Horne-Payne, the Chairman of the company, was unable to be present, but he had prepared a very interesting statement, which Mr. T. Blundell Brown would read to the shareholders.

Mr. Horne-Payne's address was as follows:

"Gentlemen,—We are thankful to find ourselves able at to-day's meeting to recommend you to authorize the resumption of the payment of substantial dividends on the Preferred and Deferred shares. The inconvenience and even hardship which the suspension of dividends has caused to many people has been a matter of deep concern to us, and we hope that it is a state of affairs that may never recur, although while the war lasts it would be rash to make any forecast of such matters. It is especially satisfactory that we are able to pay these dividends with the knowledge that, after valuing our investments at the lowest figure of the prices quoted for them on the Stock Exchange, there is more than 20s. in the till in respect of every £1 of the company's issued capital. I may point out that the interest income for the year is almost equal to the amount which will be paid out in dividends. In principle the directors' proposal is to distribute dividends approximately equal to the interest income; to offset expenses against the fees received as trustees, registrars and secretaries; and to carry forward to next year approximately the amount released from special reserve by the improved position of our investments. We have, owing to the war, no profits to report this year from issuing or underwriting commissions, as, with the single exception of subscribing for a substantial block of War Loan, we have not embarked on new business except such ordinary business as is regularly transacted from day to day, and the efforts of your directors have been concentrated on protecting you from loss rather than on seeking to secure profits for you. I am glad to be able again to point out that the company's ordinary business revenue is well maintained, and I think I may claim that the company's affairs are in a very satisfactory position. This is mainly attributable to two factors—namely, to the policy adopted in the past two years of providing in the accounts for the full nominal loss from depreciation in the value of our investments, and to the devoted and able work of your managing director, who, well seconded by the assistant manager now serving with the colors, the secretary and the few members of the staff left to us, have not spared themselves in their efforts to carry on the company's business, and I do not think any of you could believe how continuous, arduous and responsible the work of the company, and especially that arising from trusteeship, is."

Canada and British Capital.

"As you know, our business interests and investments are largely in Canada. There, as in every other country, the war has produced many changes in conditions. The flow of capital from Great Britain to Canada, which had been going on steadily for years and could be relied upon with certainty, was at the outbreak of war suddenly and completely cut off, causing embarrassment to many important enterprises which were in the midst of extensive programmes of development and had extended large sums of capital on works which could only become fully remunerative on completion, and for the completion of which further capital was required. Difficulties were increased by the fact that all over the Dominion men responded to the call to arms in such large numbers as to cause in some centres in the West a serious depletion of population, which disorganized trade and business, and incidentally led to a great demand for labor and extremely high wages. These conditions continue at the present time, and to one or other of them is attributable the difficult position which confronts several of the great railway and public utility enterprises. Capital cannot easily be raised, and the rates charged, being fixed by law or agreements, cannot immediately be readjusted to correspond with the increased cost of labor and materials, and in some cases cannot be adjusted at all. On the other hand, Western Canada has benefited greatly from the increased demand and higher prices for foodstuffs and Eastern Canada from the enormous orders for munitions and war supplies of every description, which, with her vast supplies of raw materials and well-organized modern industrial plants, she is well able to undertake. I have no doubt that Canada will emerge from this war greatly enriched, and that peace and the return of the troops will be followed by several years of great trade activity and development. We have thus a strange mixture of prosperity and adversity, the latter falling especially heavily upon a class of enterprise in which British capital is largely invested. During the seven years from 1908 to 1915, inclusive—one of which was a full year of war—it is estimated that the people of Great Britain invested in Canada no less than $1,472,000,000—approximately £300,000,000—without taking into account the very large sum placed in real estate and mortgages on property. The British Empire Trust Company alone, since it commenced business, in 1902, has been responsible for the finding of some £60,000,000. The result to Canada has been that great increase in her population, and agricultural, mineral and commercial development and wealth, which has proved of such supreme value to the Empire in the present struggle, and the investor who placed his money in investments under the British flag, in preference to under a foreign flag, has this deep reason for satisfaction. I hope it will not be found that from a financial standpoint confidence in British institutions and laws has been misplaced, and that these afford the investor less just protection than those of other countries, but a spirit has manifested itself in certain parts of Canada which seems to show a very great deal less than fair play towards enterprise. This is the more regrettable as the Dominion Parliament itself is always careful to treat British capital with fairness and consideration. I hope that just counsels may prevail, and that the rights of investors will receive fair protection in all parts of Canada; but should the contrary occur, the people concerned must not be surprised if they find after the war that fresh capital is unobtainable, and that existing loans and mortgages cannot be renewed."

Expansion of the Trade of the Empire.

"Last year I referred to the organization of ways and means of expanding the trade of the Empire and of capturing trade from the enemy, and I asked shareholders to help this company to do its share by bringing before us any opportunities they might meet with of assisting in establishing new, or extending old, undertakings. We believe that after the war there will be endless opportunities of financing sound enterprise, and we wish to get into touch with these. We are well equipped for the work. We have capital and credit with which to assist enterprise in the initial stages, and we have very extensive machinery with which to permanently provide them with capital by the sale of shares and securities at a suitable period of their development. We hear a great deal of the fierce international trade competition which is to follow the war, and the necessity of placing our manufacturers, merchants and contractors in a position to obtain larger banking facilities and longer credits than in the past. The British banks are reproached with having withheld these facilities, and they are asked in future to model themselves on German lines. German commercial banks undertook dangerous responsibilities and locked up their capital and their depositors' money in long credits and in commercial and industrial enterprises in which they, in effect, became partners with the manufacturer and contractor. I believe that the threatened financial crash resulting from this system was one of the two main factors which caused Germany to precipitate this war. The question of who came to the rescue at the outbreak of war and paid the huge losses incurred by the German banks has not yet been answered. It does not, however, require much inside information to divine that it was the German Government. British banks are second to none in the world. Surely the latter half of 1914 proved this beyond all question. They have rightly declined to endanger their institutions by following German commercial banking practice. They hold on deposit from the public enormous sums repayable on call or at short notice, which it is impossible for them to lock up in the German fashion in long term credits or industrial enterprises; but there is not now, and never has been, any lack of proper banking facilities of this class in this country. I think I may permit myself to speak with some confidence on this subject, as not many men have had greater experience in the organization and financing of enterprises of magnitude and Imperial importance. The locking up of money in industrial enterprises at home or abroad does not come within the proper scope of the banks. It belongs to the business of the numerous large financial houses and of institutions such as ours, which have no liabilities to the public on current account or short-term deposits. I hope that the new British Trade Corporation will have a career of great usefulness and success, but the addition of one or several new trade banks cannot very greatly affect the vast business of the British Empire in one direction or the other unless they should unfortunately develop into any sort of exclusive financial ring under Government auspices and patronage in which case their influence would be paralyzing and destructive. This country in its banks, its financial houses and its Stock Exchanges possesses all the financial machinery necessary to facilitate commercial enterprise at home and abroad on the largest imaginable scale."

Elimination of German Influence.

"It is not new financial machinery, but better use of the old that is required. Our finance and trade must be released from German influence and be provided with scientific assistance of the highest order and with a highly efficient and independent Consular service. Let the influence of German peaceful penetration be totally eliminated from our financial system. Let the public absolutely decline to do business with a bank or financial house or firm of brokers who has a single director or partner who is a German, naturalized or unnaturalized. Let Government provide well-organized, efficient, accessible and reasonably inexpensive facilities for obtaining scientific guidance and an extended well-paid Consular service composed of men whose time and efforts are exclusively devoted to the national interests, and it will be found that with the fresh opportunities offering after the war we already have in this country the most efficient and reliable banking and financial system the world has ever seen or ever will see. In conclusion, I will repeat what I said last year. The British Empire Trust, with its £750,000 of capital, is but a small wheel in the huge machinery of the Empire, but I hope to see it doing its part in holding and capturing trade. It is with this in view that we are shaping its course, and we would ask shareholders to co-operate by bringing before us, or in asking their bankers to bring before us, any opportunities they may meet with of assisting in establishing new or extending old commercial undertakings within the Empire. In so doing you will be assisting not only the company in which you are shareholders, but the interests of the country generally."

The Chairman moved: "That the accounts for the year ended 30th April, 1917, and the report of the directors and auditors thereon, be received and adopted."

Mr. Norman Scott-Russell seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman next proposed: "That the payment of the dividends on the Five Per Cent. Cumulative Perpetual Preference shares for the year be approved, and that dividends of 5 per cent. per annum on the Preferred Ordinary shares and of 7 per cent. per annum on the Deferred Ordinary shares be and they are hereby declared for the year ended 30th April, 1917, payable to all shareholders of record on the 17th July, 1917."

Mr. Scott-Russell seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

The retiring directors (Mr. Norman Scott-Russell and Lieut.-Colonel E. F. O. Gascoigne) and the auditors (Messrs. Robertson Hill and Co.) were re-elected, after which the proceedings terminated.

THE FINANCIAL POST OF CANADA

President - - - - - - JOHN BAYNE MACLEAN
Vice-President - - - - - - - H. T. HUNTER
Manager - - - - - - - - - R. G. DINGMAN

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Subscribers are especially requested to report any instance of delay or non-delivery of THE POST.

Published by
THE MACLEAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED
143-153 University Avenue, Toronto.
MONTREAL, Southam Building, 128 Bleury St., H. M. Reid; WINNIPEG, 1207 Union Trust Building, C. W. Byers; BOSTON, 733 Old South Bldg., C. L. Morton; NEW YORK, Room 620, 111 Broadway, R. B. Huestis; CHICAGO, 1104-7 Fort Dearborn Bldg., A. H. Byrne; GREAT BRITAIN—London, The MacLean Co. of Great Britain, Ltd., 88 Fleet St., E.C., E. J. Dodd, Director.

Toronto, August 11, 1917.

UNCERTAINTY AND TAXES.

THERE is a saying that there is nothing surer than death and taxes. It must surely have been coined during a time of peace. It would be difficult to imagine anything more uncertain than the tax situation which Canadian industry has had to face during the past couple of years. There was the excess profits tax following the increase in the tariff and stamp assessments. There was moderate assurance given that it would not be increased. It was doubled. The income tax was at that time avoided as unsuitable. Recently the income tax has been adopted. It was intimated that the doubled war profits tax would be for one year alone. Now it is stated that war profits taxation will again be considered in the next parliament.

All this is very unsettling to business at a time when it is desirable that there shall be a maximum of production. No one will envy Sir Thomas White his burdens in framing his budgets. He has had to deal with difficulties which could not be foreseen. However, we do believe that The Minister of Finance should, if possible, give some more definite idea of what may be expected next year if he has the deciding of the taxation program. If the war continues we should have certain obligations to face. If it is concluded the obligations should not be so heavy. Some more definite intimation of the government policy might be given to accord with either condition of affairs.

The future is dark and industries do not develop well in the dark.

COLLECTING THE INCOME TAX.

IN establishing his machinery for the collection of the new income taxes, we believe that Sir Thomas White made a mistake when he did not take advantage of the systems already established for the gathering of taxes already being imposed. There are a number of reasons.

In the first place it appears that the question of "income" is largely to be a test of conscience. If the assessment was left to a local official, the present municipal assessor, the responsibility on the conscience would not be so heavy and there would be an opportunity to strike something like an equitable basis. It is surprising how much a local assessor can learn about the affairs of the average citizen—just to aid his conscience.

Then there is the duplication of machinery. THE POST believes that the ultimate solution of the taxation problem will be for all charges to be fixed through the same machinery—making the municipality in a measure responsible to the province and the dominion. Then a ratepayer could receive his tax accounts all on one bill with the different amounts properly designated.

But more important perhaps is the question of political influence. The proposed system of direct administration would give an opportunity for a smooth political machine to wield a lot of power. If the administration were through the municipality there would be no such opportunity.

These arguments are apart altogether from the question of expense. The administration of the tax could be handled much more cheaply as well as much more efficiently by the machinery already established.

THE ATTITUDE OF MR. O'CONNOR.

GOVERNMENT investigators are, after all, despite their powers, only human. It is human to err. We believe it is even more human to be biased. In view of the reports on the "Cost of Living" which have been brought in by Commissioner W. F. O'Connor, and considering that these reports are the result of the investigation of one individual, the question might well be asked as to whether Mr. O'Connor approached his investigation in an absolutely open frame of mind or whether his opinions were prejudiced.

We have examined the different reports which Mr. O'Connor has presented and in searching for indications of his attitude of mind have given particular attention to his first report, that regarding anthracite coal, which was submitted some months ago and which has just been sent out in printed form. We quote the following significant expressions: "High prices and fair prices are not necessarily different things. It will be enlightening, I am sure, to many, as it was to me, to learn what a very small profit after all has been derived by coal dealers."

In these expressions we find a commissioner of the government appointed to make an absolutely unbiased investigation reporting that it was a surprise to him that coal dealers made small or reasonable profits and that he has arrived at the conclusion that high prices and fair prices are not necessarily different things. We can only draw the conclusion that Mr. O'Connor approached this investigation with the idea that high prices were not fair prices and with the idea also that coal dealers were making large or unreasonable profits.

Perhaps Mr. O'Connor, being only human, was not greatly to blame. He is a lawyer and not a business man. Men to-day without knowledge of business have the idea that it is their duty and in their interest and the interest of the people to strike at anything like business organization. Mr. O'Connor probably considered that he was appointed to show, if at all possible, through his investigations that unwarranted profits were being made.

LOOKING TO OTTAWA.

THERE is probably no more freely-circulated phrase in Canada to-day then "Why don't the government do something?" It is the cry raised in connection with practically every question which cannot be solved in the usual way—and there are many in these times.

When the average human encounters a moral problem which is difficult to solve he starts to pray. When the average business man runs into a business difficulty which is beyond him he sends up a cry to the government.

There is a tendency to overlook the fact that the government is composed of ordinary human beings—some of them very ordinary. Few of the members were selected because of their ability to handle the affairs of the nation even in peace times—few, indeed, are of the calibre to fill the breaches which are demanding men of great capacity to-day.

There is little to be gained in passing a problem as one which the government should solve if the minister in charge of the department concerned is an executive weakling. It will avail but little to call upon the government merely as a government, until the members are the right men in the right places. There are a number of changes, as we have previously pointed out, which should be made to insure the people of that guidance from Ottawa which they have reason to expect.

THE FARMER AND THE RAILROADS.

WHENEVER the Canadian railroads seek anything like concessions in the shape of increased freight rates it may be taken as a foregone conclusion that there will be objection, with a capital O, from Western Canada. If there is anything that a western farmer hates worse than the tariff schedule it is the freight schedule. The trouble seems to be that he does not see that the railroad is his servant, the great factor in taking Western products to world markets and that if the rates will not pay for the service the service may eventually decline to the level of the rates. Here is how the Western Commercial, of Minneapolis, talks to the people of the Western States:—

> That good and adequate service is of more value than low costs is coming more and more to the attention of the business man. When a business man fails to receive satisfactory service the amount of costs seem like a mountain, but when proper service is rendered reasonable costs are cheerfully paid.
>
> Strange to say citizens of agricultural districts fail to appreciate their self-interest in paying rates high enough to secure good and adequate service. Take the case of the railroads. The principal opposition to the petition of the railroads to advance rates came from the big agricultural states of the Middle West and the Northwest. Notwithstanding the fact that railroad service for years has been inadequate, the farmer by inactivity, not to say active opposition, has been in a large measure responsible for the failure of the railroads to secure the money that would enlarge their equipment and facilities.

CANADA AND THE TRADE CORPORATION.

THE proposal for the establishment of the British Trade Corporation—the formal name given to the original project for a British trade bank—has given rise to considerable discussion in England as to the scope of the operations of such an organization. The difficulty seems to be to make clear to industry and business that the main idea is to give financial and other assistance to established foreign traders rather than to build up a competing concern. Briefly, the idea, as explained by Sir Albert Stanley, president of the Board of Trade, is to take a leaf from the German book of trade organization to meet competition in export markets in the future.

Although there has been nothing said about the interests of Canada or the other dominions in the proposal, it has appeared to the FINANCIAL POST that the matter is one which should have the close attention of our Department of Trade and Commerce. It has been made evident that it is the "colonial" market and the foreign competition therein with which the British manufacturer is chiefly concerned and with which the Trade Corporation proposes to deal.

In Canada and in the other dominions there will be no objection to extending more favorable concessions to British or Allied manufacturers than to those of Germany or Austria. Advantages over these nations in a business way are part of the fruits of war to which the Allies should be entitled.

At the same time the industries of the Dominions are entitled to protection from anything like artificial competition from those of Great Britain. They have been organized during the war period to serve the nation and all consideration as regards favorable conditions when peace again prevails, is due them.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

OUR balance of trade is less than a year ago. Here is an economic danger sign which should not be disregarded.

* * *

RELATIVELY the American dollar which could buy 82.2 cents value in 1914 will now buy 46 cents value. We do not believe its brother, the Canadian dollar, is leading any better life.

* * *

SIR THOMAS WHITE has quite sensibly refused the demand that details of the business of all Canadian companies be published broadcast.

* * *

THE fact that a total of $9,000,000 of war savings certificates have been sold in Canada during the past six months is an indication of the effectiveness of the appealing advertising campaign which has been conducted by the National Service Board. Further it should prove an inspiration to the Minister of Finance in reaching the people with his next domestic war loan.

WANAMAKER, WHO HAS MADE RETAIL BUSINESS HISTORY

How the Christmas Disappointment of a Small Boy Directed an Organizing Genius to the Service of the Public.

On a Christmas eve a country lad entered a Philadelphia jewellery store to buy a gift for his mother with a few hardly earned dollars. "I'll take that," he said pointing to a little trinket and handing over his money. At that moment he saw something better and said he would take it instead. "It's too late; you've bought this and must keep it," snapped the jeweller. As the indignant youth walked out of the store, resentful and sorrowful, he resolved to start some day a store of his own where customers would not be so treated. The country lad was John Wanamaker. When he opened a new store half a century later the president of the United States deemed it fitting to play a leading part in the ceremonies. But Wanamaker has been more than a successful business man; he has, as he himself says, been an experimenter to find something greater and higher than mere money making. Not long ago he dedicated two acres of his Philadelphia store space solely to educational purposes with the idea of combining business and education. Here is something of the career of the lad who founded a great resolve on a Christmas eve disappointment, as told by B. C. Forbes in Leslies':—

He began his business career in 1852 as an errand boy in a Philadelphia book store when he was fourteen, after a somewhat scanty education. "I have picked up my education as I have gone along, as railway engines take up water from track tanks," he has since said. He next entered a lawyer's office as copyist and office boy, but his parents—of Dutch and Huguenot stock—moved with their seven children to their grandfather's abode in Indiana. Before he was eighteen, however, he returned to Philadelphia and entered a clothing store. All this time he had been improving his education diligently, had acquired some faculty for writing, had imbibed a love for music and had taken kindly to the teachings of his mother. While still a mere youth, he established and edited "Evrybody's Journal" and also became the first paid secretary of the Y.M.C.A. of Philadelphia.

He had not forgotten, however, the treatment he received in that jewelry store, nor had he given up his determination to open a store of his own where customers would receive consideration. On April 8, 1861, before he was twenty-three years of age. he formed a partnership with Nathan Brown and opened the men's clothing house of Wanamaker & Brown, in Oak Hall, a building which was looked upon as a freak because of its extraordinary height of six stories, built upon the site of the home once occupied by George Washington when President.

The first day's drawings amounted to $24.67. The $24 was that night invested in advertising and the 67 cents left in the till to make change next day.

Four days later the first shot on Fort Sumter was fired. Neighbors shook their heads and predicted that nothing but early disaster could befall the beardless boys for their audacity in starting business at such a time. But the neighbors could not know the amount of ambition and grit and enterprise behind the new store. It was not uncommon for the partners to work all night.

"Had we inherited a business or been able to command the assistance of rich friends," says Mr. Wanamaker, "we might have had easier times, but never could have had the schooling that cut the backlog of this business.

Business in the Old Days.

"In those days it was the custom to start work at six-thirty in the morning and keep on until seven or half-past at night, except Saturdays, when stores closed at ten or ten-thirty at night. There was no selling price for goods—there was an asking price, and the most persistent haggler bought the goods far below the unwary. Seldom was cash paid for wages to the employes making clothing. The general rule was fortnightly settlements in grocery; coal and other orders, on which the manufacturer had a percentage."

The courtesy which customers received, the fairness of the prices charged, the care given to insuring a right fit and the vigor injected into the firm's advertising soon began to tell. These four epochal reforms were instituted, the first from the moment the store was opened, the second in the following year and the other two in 1865.

First—Cash payments on the spot to working people on completion of the work.

Second—Shorter business days.

Third—Not two prices—one price and only one.

Fourth—Take back anything sold and returning the money if unsatisfactory.

In less than ten years from the inauguration of his one-price and money-back-if-not-satisfied policy, John Wanamaker had built up the largest retail clothing store in the United States. Competitors were constantly predicting the downfall of so adventurous a young man, with his fantastic ideas about coddling customers, his Sunday school notions about the handling of his help, his spendthrift advertising practices, his upstart "special sales," and his other newfangled foolishness. They rubbed their hands in glee when the terrible panic of 1873 struck the country like a hurricane, prostrating and demolishing even the strongest of enterprises. Now, they chuckled, John Wanamaker would meet the fate they knew all along was awaiting him.

What actually happened was that, in the midst of the almost universal disaster, John Wanamaker opened negotiations with the head of the Pennsylvania Railroad for the acquisition of the road's abandoned freight depot on the outskirts of the city at Thirteenth and Market Streets, a monster building covering over two acres of ground, and the completion of the deal was announced the following year. This brought more dire predictions of disaster. His mushroomlike success must have turned Wanamaker's head. Was not the abandoned depot far removed from the city's business center? Was it not a most unsightly barn, utterly unfitted for use as a store? And its size—it would take half the clothing in Philadelphia to fill it.

Mr. Wanamaker advertised it as the "New Kind of Store" and its opening, in 1876, excited interest second only to that aroused by the Centennial Exposition. On March 12 of the following year, when there was a gala celebration of the inauguration of ladies' goods as part of the stock to be carried, the Grand Depot, as it was then called, was visited by 70,000 people. The store became the mercantile marvel of the country. It attracted visitors from far and near. President Grant, when conducted over it, declared: "It takes as much generalship to organize a business like this as to organize an army."

And indeed the organizer of this mammoth store was kept busy thinking and planning and executing. To attract customers in sufficient number to maintain the establishment demanded energy and enterprise and originality of a high order. Whole page advertisements were used in newspapers—for the first time by any merchant. Goods in profusion were brought from Paris, Berlin, London and elsewhere. Special sales, since become seasonal events, were inaugurated. And, to crown all, Wanamaker's became the first store to be lighted by electricity, an innovation which excited wonder and even awe. Another novelty that caused much talk was the installation of pneumatic tubes as cash carriers—also the first in any store. It was this same policy which later led Wanamaker to be the first to install a Marconi wireless service between Philadelphia and New York stores; introduce a general free delivery by mail, express or freight, and to add aeroplanes to his stock in trade—he sold his first flying machine as long ago as 1909.

In 1896 the whole mercantile world was astounded by an announcement that the old A. T. Stewart business in New York had been bought by John Wanamaker. An editorial in the New York Times in November of that year said:

"Within the last 45 days, stocks aggregating at retail value $3,000,000 have been gathered for this New York Wanamaker Store—the combined stocks of the Philadelphia and New York stores to-day amounting to $6,850,000. The revival of this great business means work for factories that would otherwise be shut down, means occupation for thousands who otherwise would be idle; and it means that in the face of all the grumbling about hard times there has been one man so well convinced of the renewal of prosperity that he takes unto himself a duplicate business of one whose astonishing proportions would stagger the average merchant."

In New York, as in Philadelphia, the Wanamaker methods—"close application, integrity, attention to details and discreet advertising," to use the merchant's own words—worked miracles. The A. T. Stewart business which had languished since the death of its famous founder expanded to such an extent that the building at Broadway and Ninth Street, though many times the size of the old Stewart building on Broadway and Chambers Street, had to be supplemented by the construction of a still more commodious mercantile palace covering the whole of the adjoining Broadway block, the twin stores giving 32 acres of floor space and forming perhaps the best-known department store in the metropolis.

Even more Napoleonic achievements were in progress at Philadelphia. These were crowned in 1910 by the completion of the present Wanamaker store with its forty-five acres of floor space, one of the most remarkable mercantile castles in the world and in certain respects wholly unique—its school and university features, its musical facilities, its accommodations for entertainments and other social events, and its art gallery.

The youth whose receipts during the first day's business totalled $24.67, and who spent all but the cents in advertising, to-day is America's largest general purely retail store owner, having distributed, in his life time, into the homes of the American people more than half a billion dollars of goods.

He employs in busy seasons a maximum of 15,000 workers in his stores alone and is also a manufacturer on no small scale, while his branch offices in Europe and his traveling representatives in the Orient and elsewhere comprise another small army.

The Wanamaker Systems.

But it is not so much of Wanamaker figures that I wish to write; the sport, the ideals, the ambitions, the qualities which have given them birth are of infinitely greater importance. They are John Wanamaker's greatest monuments and will do most to keep his memory honored.

For almost a generation the Wanamaker stores have trained citizen soldiers who oftener than once have stepped, full trained, into the field when their country has called, just as they are stepping to-day. The Wanamaker soldiers have gone into camp training regularly every year, they have been systematically instructed by capable officers, they have had a full-fledged military band and bugle and drum corps and they have supplied the United States with more than a handful of regular army officers.

Music, too, has been blended with merchandising by John Wanamaker. There is a John Wanamaker chorus of 500 voices, there are junior and senior choral societies, there are minstrel corps comprising hundreds of members. The grand organ in the Philadelphia store is the most powerful in the world—over 30 horsepower—and has so many parts that when it was removed from the St. Louis Exposition to Philadelphia it filled thirteen railway cars and took several years to be put together again. One Wanamaker concert hall seats 1,400 people and there are others seating hundreds. The Wanamaker musical entertainments and oratorios have enriched the musical education of both Philadelphia and New York.

Art, also, has been mixed with Wanamaker's storekeeping. Not only have Mr. Wanamaker and his son Rodman Wanamaker brought together a wonderful collection of paintings in their stores, not only have they inspired many to appreciate and to acquire good pictures, but art has been infused into the appointments of their stores, including the House Palatial.

Recreation has been given little less attention than education. On the Philadelphia store roof there are running tracks, tennis courts, basketball courts and other facilities for athletics, while athletic clubs are attached to both stores and enjoy opportunities for their activities in the country.

Years and years ago Mr. Wanamaker began mixing his business with such innovations as bonus sharing every December with his employes, an insurance association which has distributed $500,000 among employes, building associations, a pension roll, a circulating library and, of course, medical and hospital benefits. He was the first great retail merchant to establish a Saturday half holiday for employes and in more recent years he led the way in allowing a full holiday every Saturday during July and August.

The extent of John Wanamaker's non-mercenary activities outside his store might well scandalize merchants who have an eye and a heart only for profits.

He founded the famous Bethany Sunday School, now among the largest in the world, when he was twenty, and has guided and supported it ever since. He was the first salaried secretary in America of the Y.M.C.A. and erected Y.M.C.A. and college buildings and churches in India, China, Japan and other foreign countries when still a comparatively young man. He helped to establish the Presbyterian Hospital of Philadelphia and his family donated a children's ward, he was president of the First Penny Savings Bank there; he was one of the founders of the Christian Mission during the Civil War; he took a leading part in raising the first million dollars for the Centennial Exposition of 1876; he was a foremost organizer of the Citizens' Relief Committee for relief in the Irish famine—and has ever since been among the first to rush succor wherever and whenever catastrophe has created dire need, his latest conspicuous service in this connection being the dispatching of food-laden ships to stricken Belgium when that land was laid waste.

Mr. Wanamaker even found time to discharge important political duties, which culminated in his appointment by President Harrison as Postmaster-General of the United States from 1889 to 1893, during which time he established a rural free delivery as well as sea postal offices, and also did much to secure the abolition of conducting lotteries by mail, to bring fast foreign mail steamers under the American flag and to secure international two-cent postage.

But, after all, these are not the most important things that John Wanamaker has mixed with business. His greatest service has been in elevating the whole standard of storekeeping, in making it possible for workers behind the counter to maintain their self-respect, in securing honest treatment for customers, in introducing and adhering to such commercial standards that it became practicable to be a merchant or a store employe and at the same time a Christian, a follower of the Golden Rule. The reformation—the revolution—in the treatment of customers by merchants which has occurred within the lifetime of most of us has been accelerated by the example of John Wanamaker more than that of any other individual. That is a strong assertion but it is not beyond the truth.

My notebooks contain so much data about his career and his characteristics that reproduction of sentences from them, picked at random, may best convey what manner of man he is: No Wanamaker driver is allowed to carry a whip. He provides for many unfortunates whom he has rescued. One of his favorite pursuits is scouting for down-and-outs. During the first eight years he was in business he was not off a single day. His associates declare he has extraordinary powers of concentration and phenomenal versatility in turning from one matter to another. Among his hobbies are horses and flowers. His office door is always open to even the humblest storeworker. It has been his lifetime custom to be early at the store and to wait for the report of the day's sales from the head of each department. He has tremendous recuperative powers.

John Wanamaker knows no games. He finds his recreation in his work and in his multifarious outside activities. He has never advertised on Sunday and will not discuss business on that day. He never takes his business troubles home with him. They are locked in when the store is locked at night.

PERSONAL

C. A. HANSON, M.P. for Bodmin, who is the senior of nine aldermen of the City of London eligible for the office of Lord Mayor, is widely known in Canada, having formerly been a member of the investment brokerage firm of Hanson Brothers, Montreal.

MAJOR- GENERAL SYDNEY CHILTON MEWBURN, who has been created a Companion of St. Michael and St. George, is head of a prominent firm of barristers at Hamilton, and has taken a prominent part in the industrial and business life of that city. He is vice-president of the Zimmerman Manufacturing Company, and a director of the Tuckett Tobacco Company, the Hamilton and Barton Incline Railway and the Hamilton Stove and Heater Company.

JAMES W. CURRY, whose death took place at Niagara-on-the-Lake, was well known in financial and real estate circles in Toronto. Coming to the Queen City from Orangeville, he engaged in the real estate business and later organized the J. Curry Co., Limited, which operated various sub-divisions and mining propositions. He also had extensive holdings of productive real estate in Toronto.

W. P. HUSTON, newly appointed vice-president and general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific, to succeed Morley Donaldson, has had a long and successful career as a practical railroad man. As a boy, in his sixteenth year, he started on his career in railway service in the auditor's department of the Canada Atlantic. He moved up by various steps until in 1905 the Canada Atlantic was absorbed by the Grand Trunk when he became general agent of the passenger department of the latter system at Ottawa in charge of immigration and trans-Atlantic passenger traffic. Promotions continued from time to time in the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific services, the last post of the new vice-president being traffic manager of the G. T. P.

CANADA'S FINANCIAL STANDING IN THE U. S.

We Will Have to Take in Sail and do Some House-cleaning to Judge by Our Loan's Reception.

Special to THE FINANCIAL POST by Agnes C. Laut.

WASHINGTON.—I have delayed referring to Canada's last loan floated here till it became self-evident how it was being received; and like the Liberty Loan—if Canada wants the truth instead of glittering generalities and honeyed fictions—it is having hard sledding. The Morgans have underwritten it and that assures the money to Canada; but the reasons for the hard sledding are these:—

First, the average man, who buys bonds and does not know anything more about Canada than Canadians know about Wyoming, reasons with himself after this fashion—France is one of the Allies and Great Britain guaranteed her loan. Canada is one of the Allies—why did the Mother Country not guarantee her loan, and go straight to McAdoo for it at 3 and 3½ per cent. instead of 6.7 per cent. which is practically what Canada is now offering? The other Allies are getting money, since the United States went in—at 3, 3½, 5 per cent. Why has Canada acted independent of them?

Next, the time of the loan seems to a bond investor very short. It was natural of Canada not to want to negotiate a 6 per cent. loan for longer than the probable period of the war; for when the war stops, rates must of necessity drop; but the reaction of the short term notes on the mind of the American investor was bad for Canada's loan. What the Street said was this: "Two years —eh—then an extension or conversion of notes into 20-year 4 per cent. No thanks—too much like repudiation of obligations! Too chancey and uncertain."

Then, the status of two Canadian railroads has not helped confidence, nor the fact that Canada's wheat average this year is below rather than above former averages.

Lastly, the floating of big national loans here has tied up and absorbed a colossal amount of money. The next national loan here will be hard, if not impossible sledding. Such magnificent concerns as City Service, whose earnings represent 30 per cent. on common stock, find it impossible to sell a dollar's worth of bonds during the international uncertainty as to the length of the war.

Financial Crash Predicted

Recently, a financial authority down-town took a symposium from the leading international bankers as to the probable effects of peace when it does come. They all predicted a wonderful international expansion of trade; but they likewise also predicted the worst financial crash the world has ever known. These things are reefing sails and slowing down speed on this side. Uncle Sam is no longer joy-riding. He is preaching, eating and sleeping thrift. If Canada is wise, she will do the same; for while the bankers expect a crash in high finance, they do not look for a crash in high prices. Consumption has overtaken and out-stripped production, and one does not need to be much of a financier to foresee if labor and prices stay up, and finances tighten, there will be crashes.

There is always a bull movement chiefly fictitious on the Stock Exchange here in August, but there is anything but a bull movement beneath the surface of things. We have howled with jubilation over the crop reports; but as I said before, we howled too soon. The coldest, wettest June and July ever known have been followed by the most scorching heat known since 1888. If the crops had been well advanced, it would not have mattered; but they were not well advanced. They are six weeks to two months behind other years; and the heat wave will cut estimates in the Northwest and Middle West and East by 40 per cent. I do not wish to play pessimist; for I am by nature over-optimistic, but at time of writing it looks as if we are entering such an era of food scarcity as we thought the world had forever passed. All these things are re-acting in a condition that is almost timidity in the investor's mind.

Crop Outlook a Factor

If Canada had had prospects of a huge wheat crop to offset her financial needs, it would have helped; but she hasn't; and she should set her house in order for bigger plans in 1918, plans for big crops, for immigration from the United States, for keeping her resources before the American public. In fact, she must do these things if she is to come here for any more loans. At present—except for the glory of her soldiers fighting in France and the follies of her anti-conscriptionists which are taken at face value here and not at the discount professional agitators everywhere merit—Canada's interests are being eclipsed by every country in the world not excepting China and Japan. As the POST has been dinning into Canadian ears big men of strong hand and far vision must take hold, or Canada's next loan will go flatly on the rocks here. These are not pleasant words. Unctuous platitudes would be more in order; but platitudes don't coin cash; and the United States is to-day the cash market of the world.

INVESTMENT BONDS

We issue periodically booklets and circulars descriptive of sound, high grade investment securities. We shall be pleased to mail these as issued to you, if you will send us your name and address.

ROYAL SECURITIES CORPORATION, Limited
MONTREAL

SERIOUS WAR SITUATION NOW BEING REALIZED

Montreal Star and London Statist Point Out Dangers—As The Post Has Been Doing.

The Montreal Star, the paper of Baron Athelston, whose life, with the lives of other members of his family, was attempted in a dynamite outrage this week, has recently been placing before its readers the serious side of the war situation as THE FINANCIAL POST has been doing since shortly after the outbreak of the conflict. This is an indication that the leaders of public opinion are at last realizing the truth of the position in which the Allies stand and that THE POST'S views, which were founded upon a knowledge of actual conditions, are being accepted where until recently they were almost universally condemned. In England, too, there is some plain talk being spoken to the people by such sound publications as The Statist, a paper which realizes the rank incompetence which has been displayed in the conduct of the war.

With characteristic force of language the Montreal Star expresses its views in an editorial headed "Playing Politics on the edge of Hell."

"The big fact for our people to get into their minds is that Germany is to-day the winner of the war—so far.

"We have been fed from the first with so much cock-sure confidence and optimistic 'piffle,' that most of us do not realize the situation. We think we are bound to win—that we are winning—that intelligent Germans know that they have lost—that only the military-mad caste of Berlin keeps them fighting.

"This is false, dangerous, enervating—relaxing our efforts to-day and leading straight to disaster to-morrow.

"If we do not buckle down and do our best, we will not win. We are not winning to-day; we are losing. Intelligent Germans do not "know" that they have lost; they genuinely believe that they will win.

"It is quite within the possibilities that German troops will overrun Canada in the lifetime of most people now living. When you read of the shooting of innocent old men as hostages by German ruffians, you may see that yet on your own street. When you read of the deportations of young girls above the age of fifteen, to remain at the mercy of German soldiery, that may happen to the daughters and sisters of the men reading these lines. There is no sense in shutting our eyes to the approaching peril.

"If we do not fight—fight desperately—fight to the last man, we may suffer all these hideous wrongs. We can fight now with an excellent chance to win. We can fight far from our own homes, leaving them safe behind three thousand miles of sea. We are by no means sure that we may not have to fight—if we fail now—right in our own country, and with our own homes behind the lines of a strong and arrogant enemy.

"Think of it!

"Then watch our alleged leaders playing politics.

"The man who accepts even the smallest share of the confidence of the Canadian people during these days, and betrays it to serve his own selfish or party interests, should be shot dead by a firing squad—just as General Korniloff shot the Russian leader who permitted his lines to be broken. This is a time when selfishness is treason, and worthy of death."

Incompetence

The Statist, London, takes the recent disastrous air raid upon the metropolis as ground for an attack upon the British war administrators in an editorial headed "Incompetence":

On Saturday the enemy repeated his recent raid upon London, with equal success and with even greater audacity, showing a degree of neglect on the part of the British authorities which is wholly disgraceful. There have been, of course, excuses put forward. But everybody knows that the more incompetent people are, the fuller they likewise are of excuses. There is absolutely nothing to be said to extenuate in the slightest the gross incompetence which has been shown in these repeated attacks upon the largest and the wealthiest city in the world. So far as is known as we write, nobody who ought to have been on the watch so much as perceived the invading force; while on its arrival in London there was not even the pretence of the presence of a defending force. Anything more absolutely discreditable it is scarcely possible to conceive. And yet we have had showers of excuses, and we are told brazenly that everything possible was done. The Government in its presumption refused the authorities of the capital of the Empire what they, in their desire to protect the territory under their control, urged strongly—namely, that, if nothing better could be done, at least the people of the Metropolis should have early enough notice of the approaching attack, that their women and their children, in any case, could be put in some place that would protect them from the bombs. But the Government and its advisers, in their presumptuous assumption of judgment, refused this very reasonable demand. *Furthermore, Lord French, who has been found so often wanting in his defence of the Metropolis, is retained in office, and so are all his underlings.* Still more cynically contemptuous of public feeling is the action of the Government on Monday, when they audaciously refused to give any explanation of their conduct to the public, and held a secret sitting of the House of Commons, urging that it was to the Commons alone they were responsible. The House of Commons now represents nobody but its own members.

Treating Public Fairly

The Statist expresses a desire for a government that would have the courage to speak equally frankly to the public; to state all our defects; to show where we have fallen behind; and then to dismiss the incompetents and open a career in the whole military and naval service of the Empire to every promising man, whatever class he may belong to. That, however, it is to be feared, is a hopeless aspiration. We seem to be so besotted that we are content to trust all our fortunes to the idle rich who have never been taught to do anything for themselves, even to put on their clothes, without the assistance of servants. Even that, however, is not sufficient to induce the public to believe that men who cannot act for themselves cannot act for others. And our besotted folly goes so far that, to guide the idle rich, we call in professional men who have never done anything in their lives but talk. Is it any wonder that the war has lasted three years; that the prospects are not bright; and yet we have abundant talent if only we would open a career to it and benefit ourselves by making use of its immense ability.

The Cabinet Shuffle

Regarding recent cabinet changes, "The Statist" has the following under the heading "Re-shuffling the Pack":

Mr. Lloyd George has already found it necessary to re-shuffle his cards. Of course, we are told that has been brought about by the resignation of Mr. Chamberlain, which is, perhaps, as convenient an explanation as we could reasonably expect. But we all know that our whole Parliamentary system is out of gear, and that we are attempting to fight a great war with worn-out machinery. Mr. Lloyd George, like his predecessors, is forced by experience to recognize that the Government is only a Government in name, and that the real management of affairs is in hands only very partially known by the public. However, the changes now being made are either for the good, or, at the least, are promising. There is one very great advantage which, if carried further, would be a matter for general congratulation. Sir E. Carson no longer presides over the Navy—the one weapon of offence and defence which really serves us, and, therefore, whose good management is the test of our safety or the reverse. True, he is pitchforked into the War Cabinet. But happily, as long as General Smuts remains there, he is not likely to be able to do much harm. Dr. Addison is removed from the Ministry of Munitions, and is to be, in future, Minister in Charge of Reconstruction, without portfolio. We presume Dr. Addison has been a little too outspoken for his colleagues, and rumor adds that there was a cabal amongst his underlings against him. Whether that is true or not, of course, we have no means of ascertaining. We mention it as a rumor only. Next, Mr. E. S. Montagu takes the place just resigned by Mr. Chamberlain. We congratulate India on the change; and, if we do that, we inferentially congratulate the whole Empire. But the appointment that will give most gratification to those who are not partisans, but who earnestly desire to see capacity in the Government, is the nomination of Mr. Churchill to become Minister of Munitions. Of all our political public men, he is the sole one who, throughout the War, has rendered high and unquestionable service. When the others were talking, and practically handing over their authority to an outsider, he and Prince Louis of Battenberg kept our Navy fully mobilized, and so ensured our unbroken retention of the command of the sea. An unworthy and contemptible conspiracy has attempted to ruin him. The country is to be congratulated on his victory. We are not partial admirers of the new Minister of Munitions. We are perfectly ready to admit that he has faults; and we shall probably find reason for criticising his acts. But that he is one of the really able public men is beyond question. That he possesses high ability, energy, enthusiasm, and enterprise, is equally indisputable; and we congratulate the country that, at a time when we have few public servants of real calibre, he returns to a position in which he can render great service. Though the occasion is hardly appropriate, we cannot end without hoping that the War has at last convinced the whole public that our Parliamentary and Administrative services are utterly disorganized, and that, not merely amendment, but total revolution, is required. We do not doubt that when the country is faced with its real difficulties on the return of peace, all the shams and make-believes will be swept away, and we shall try to find for ourselves capable men who have been trained in the practical business of life, and who have given evidence of aptitude for public service.

Financial Outlook

The Statist also discusses the financial outlook in a very serious view pointing out that Bonar Law as Chancellor of the Exchequer has recognized the deplorably muddled state of the Empire's finances and that if the present ways are not mended there will be an exceedingly difficult time when the war ends. Continuing The Statist says:

Both the Balfour Cabinet, which so disgracefully mismanaged the South African War, and the Asquith Cabinet which followed, refused obstinately, in spite of all warnings and all evidence, to put the country into a state of defence. When, therefore, in July, 1914, war was forced upon a very reluctant Europe, our Cabinet in consternation abandoned its old policy, and called in a second or third-rate soldier to tell it what to do. The whole settled naval and military policy of the Empire was discarded without a reference to Parliament, and what is more important, without a reference to the constituencies, and we set up to become a great military State. In those days Germany was the teacher at whose feet the military men of all other countries sat. And because Germany could call up its whole manhood it was taken to be so true that one might as well contradict the Gospels, that safety was to be found only in man-power. Therefore, the system which enabled Marlborough to gain his great victories, and which after nearly a quarter of a century of struggle ended successfully the Revolutionary wars at Waterloo, was discarded as something that might very well have done in antediluvian times, but which was quite inadequate in the era in which German kultur was instructing the world. Accordingly we withdrew our manhood from productive employment, and we actually set up to fight as a really great military Power, and, at the same time, to finance all our Allies who could not finance themselves. Is it possible to conceive a union of stupidity, of arrogance, and of ignorance more astounding than such a policy? And yet we are practically now at the end of three years of war, and for the first time a Chancellor of the Exchequer warns Parliament, not in the honest express language that would have been befitting, but in language that is clear enough for all that, that we have blundered in that as in everything else, and that if we do not take exceedingly good care we shall find ourselves soon in an awkward position. When some of us tried two and a-half or three years ago to open the eyes of our rulers to the folly they were committing, we were treated as if we were little better than false to the country. We were lectured in all forms, even in private letters. And we were successfully silenced. Now, when the mischief is done a minister comes forward, forsooth, as if he alone in his superior wisdom had discovered all the mistakes of all his colleagues and his predecessors, and utters a grave warning, from which we shall only quote two sentences that ought to be sufficient:—"No one must imagine for a moment that the country could go on spending money at the rate at which it was being spent on the War without serious disadvantage to the country. What was more, he feared that disadvantage would be realized more completely when the War came to an end than it was now." Ministers are so all-knowing that we presume it would be regarded as impertinence to offer them advice at this late date. We wait, therefore, to see what is to be the outcome of this very belated discovery that we have been living in a fool's paradise for three years and now have got the country into such a mess as the two sentences just quoted indicate.

MISCONCEPTION OF PROFITEERING

A Catch Phrase Which Conveys an Unfair Impression to the Average Person.

The following letter which appears in the Morning Post is particularly applicable to recent charges which have been indiscriminately circulated in Canada:

We have received the following letter:
To the Editor of the *Morning post*:

Sir,—As a nation we are peculiarly susceptible to catch-phrases which save us the trouble of thinking and of defining our terms. Perhaps that is the reason why no two persons agree as to the precise meaning of "profiteering," but now that the insistent cry has been raised, both in and out of the Press, that "profiteers" should be drastically dealt with, it has become a matter of elementary justice that the delinquents should be supplied with a working definition of their particular crime.

In the minds of the public, "profiteering" has been alliteratively connected with privateering, buccaneering, and the spacious days of the Spanish Main, but this sympathetic reference affords us no real guidance. Does "profiteering" mean price manipulation through organized "rings"? That would be intelligible, though the existence of such rings has been authoritatively denied. Is the profiteer the man who accepts the advanced price brought about by the competition of the market? In that case all farmers are profiteers. Or is the profiteer only the man who does not accept the first price offered, thinking, justly perhaps, that the particular offer does not represent the real value? Is the profiteer the middleman, forming a necessary link between the producer and the retailer? Opinion seems to be concentrated upon the retailer, the individual who, with a reduced trade and increasing expenses, finds himself compelled to raise prices if he is to make a living profit, arguing very properly that he should not be called upon to bear the whole burden; and I should like to remark sotto voce that even the Press, by their recent action, have apparently appreciated the force of this argument. One is almost afraid to suggest that the wage-earners, with their recurring demands for war bonuses, might under such drastic phraseology come within the category of profiteers. This much is clear, that the public, refusing to consider root causes, demand a scapegoat and the retailer is the obviously most accessible victim. They refuse to consider that high prices are the necessary corollary of short supplies, and that increased prices represent their fair share of the national burden imposed by war conditions.

Currency inflation, that fatally easy method open to the Government of raising money and incidentally of prices at the same time, is another main cause of the disease we are combating, but it is only recently that this factor has received due recognition, and, under this view, should not Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. McKenna, and Mr. Bonar Law, each in their respective degrees, stand in white sheets?

I raise this inquiry, and ask these questions in all humility, the position of a Devil's advocate is never an eviable one; but I feel strongly that an authoritative answer is needed, failing which public opinion may easily get out of hand: and apart from the futility of ill-considered action based in the main upon a wrong diagnosis of the disease, grave injustice and hardship may be inflicted upon a large section of the community. If we decide that in order to reduce prices minorities must suffer, then let us abandon vague and ill-justified denunciation, and adopt an intelligent system of legal rations and maximum prices, taking care that the maximum is applied at *right end —namely, to the producer*, and not in the first instance to the retailer and final distributor, probably the most innocent link in the whole chain of causation—Yours, etc.,

FRANK MORRIS.

Constitutional Club, Embankment.

CANADA'S GREAT NEED FOR SIFTON

London Advertiser Recognizes the Important Part he Should Play in Government.

THE FINANCIAL POST'S demand that the organizing and executive abilities of Hon. Sir Clifford Sifton should be called upon for the nation's service in the present crisis finds endorsation in the editorial opinion of the "London Advertiser." Mr. Sifton might be called a London boy, and his capacity as a national administrator is recognized by "The Advertiser," which demands that the man with "the vision which brought Canada largely into the arena of world affairs," should be made a member of the first councils of the nation. "The Advertiser" says:

As the possibility for National Government with a compact war cabinet in control of war affairs comes into view, there is one name which comes to mind of men who know how Canada came to be on the map in a large way. The name is that of Clifford Sifton.

It is quite apparent that neither of the present political leaders in the Federal House could assume the leadership of the nation in such a manner as to achieve a united effort from the people. Neither Sir Robert Borden nor Sir Wilfrid Laurier can win from the country an unwavering support and a crowning attempt toward new and greater war politics. It is quite possible that Sir Robert Borden would be glad to be relieved of leadership. It is not likely that Sir Wilfrid Laurier would undertake to lead the country under the present circumstances.

The best of Canadians are concerned with carrying on the war efficiently. The choosing of a war council that would embrace the foremost brains and energy of the country would be certain to lift the country from the slough of party politics and present it in solid phalanax, with the problems of Quebec handled with fairness and with firmness, and the rest of the country lined up to put affairs on a war footing so far as profiteering is concerned.

It was the vision of Clifford Sifton that brought Canada largely into the arena of world affairs. He it was who saw the country as a vast undeveloped land of scattered farms and dormant resources.

He is the youngest son of the late Hon. J. W. S. Sifton, formerly of the firm of Taylor & Sifton, bankers, of London, and was born in Middlesex County, on March 10, 1861. He attended the old Union School in this city, and then went west with his father, who became a great figure in Manitoba public affairs. Clifford Sifton was destined to become one of the foremost men of the west, and when the Laurier administration came into being in 1896 he was given the chance to commence his great evangel for his native land. His great slogan was, "It Pays to Advertise," and he spent millions of dollars and established hundreds of offices to bring men to Canada. The result of his work brought this country into its first real prosperity. The illusion of eternal ice and snow was dispelled, and the name of Canada was shouted from the corners of the earth. But for Sifton and his great chief Canada would not have had the large British-born population which responded almost to a man when the call came from the Mother Country.

It is such a leader as Clifford Sifton who is now required in the first councils of the nation. The war requires men of broad capacity and firm faith in the cause, a leader capable at such a season of the most drastic action toward abuses. He and other strong men of the nation would place the country on a new foundation of security and faith.

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17 St. John Street, Montreal
Central Chambers, Ottawa

Current Opinion

PROVEN.

Montreal *Star*.

Sir Eric Geddes, the new First Lord of the Admiralty, is just forty-one years old. A few years ago he was a day laborer in a Baltimore and Ohio Railway station yard. He never was in Parliament and never was a politician. He never was a sailor and his connection with the Admiralty, of which to-day he is the head, began only two months ago.

All of which may be taken to prove two things: First, that the motto "Go West, young man," has been a huge mistake, England being the land of opportunities, of honors and of gold—

And, second, that if you happen to be a young man like Sir Eric Geddes it does not matter so much which point of the compass you steer by, you'll "arrive" any way.

SEEK BUSINESS MEN'S ADVICE.

Canada, London.

Signs are not wanting that the Canadian manufacturing community are arriving at a conclusion that it will not do to put off further the facing of the trade problem that must come after the war. Senator Frederick Nicholls recently introduced a resolution in the in the Canadian Senate calling for the appointment of a committee to inquire into and report upon the best methods of conserving and increasing the domestic and overseas trade of Canada, so that the country may not unduly suffer when the stimulus from munitions orders and other war supplies is removed. Senator Nicholls, himself a manufacturer of munitions, recognizes that the countries now at war, especially those that have been devastated, will require to spend large sums in reconstruction and will become customers of those countries which are most ready to support their requirements promptly and at a reasonable price. Senator Nicholls pointed out that Canadian manufacturers had had little experience in either looking for or catering for an export trade, and if they desired to share in the volume of business that would be offering overseas they could not make their preparations too soon. It is admitted that Germany in the past had built up her foreign trade largely through the help of the State, and that State aid would be extended even more lavishly after the conclusion of the war. They in Canada would have to consider whether they would leave to the individual the development of the foreign trade that might accrue to Canada, or whether the Government should not in some form undertake to assist in the development. A number of Commissions are already working on various problems. The Government should be encouraged to seek the services of business men and experts, and there was need of a central authority to co-ordinate the work. It is good to know that at least some Canadian manufacturers are looking ahead.

FACTORY ACCOUNTING.

A work which covers a broad field of business detail and deals quite as much with matters of production control as with accounting itself, is Factory Accounting, by Frank E. Webner, published by La Salle Extension University, Chicago. It is intended to be of use to manufacturers and accountants as well as to students. Four distinct parts comprise the volume. In the first a brief descriptive survey of the different types of management is given. The second deals with the control of accounts, the general exhibit and the relation of current accounts to the general exhibit. It contains also chapters on specific order and process production and on different methods of concentrating their principal characteristics for effective handling. Some of these themes deal mainly with the distribution of manufacturing cost over products, others with planning and scheduling. The third part is a short chapter, describing the different types of industries, classed according to production methods. The fourth part describes the methods of collecting data—concerning materials, labor and of handling these accounts. While attempting to set forth a greater range of power that comes within the sphere of technical cost accounting, the author deals carefully and in detail with the devices and methods of reaching production facts.

NEW ISSUE

$50,000

UNITED COUNTIES
PRESCOTT & RUSSELL
(ONTARIO)

6% Coupon Bonds

Dated June 19th, 1917. Due June 19th, 1918-1937.

Assessed Value	*$16,542,000*
Debenture Debt	*98,000*
Municipal Assets	*140,000*

Full particulars on request.

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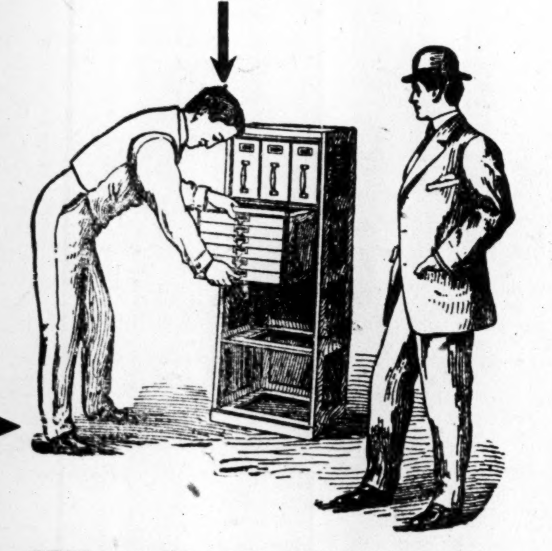

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NEWS OF THE BOND MARKET

STRENGTH OF WAR LOANS IS THE FEATURE

One of the Bright Spots in the Midst of the August Dulness.

HAMILTON SELLS AN ISSUE

Ambitious City Disposes of Nearly Three-quarters of a Million Bonds at a Price of About Six and an Eighth.

As might naturally be expected at this period of the year, business in the bond market has dwindled to midsummer proportions. The hot weather of last week drove many business men from their offices and reduced appreciably the number of prospective investors. Some trading is, of course, being done, but the volume is small. Strength in the domestic war loans is the one encouraging feature of the market. The public is evincing steady interest in these issues, particularly that of 1937, and the consequence is that the price is firm at 95¼ for large amounts, and 95½ for the smaller denominations. It is being appreciated more than ever that war loan prices are the determining factor in the market; that municipals must conform to these levels and that any upward movement in the general list must follow, and not precede, an improvement in the position of the war bonds.

The situation in the United States, so far as Canadian issues is concerned, appears to be none too favorable. An indication of how the wind blows is afforded by the action of the new two-year loan, which has been selling on the New York curb at 97, a full point below the issue price. Some doubts were expressed a week ago in this column as to the complete success of this flotation and the curb quotation would seem to bear out the belief that the issue was none too completely absorbed. It must be remembered, of course, that the United States is tremendously preoccupied with its own war financing and that even an attractive offering like that of the Dominion's two-year notes may not be sufficient to divert attention from the necessity of meeting domestic needs.

The Next War Loan

What effect all this may have on Canada's own domestic financing remains to be seen. It is understood that the Finance Minister was in consultation with the bond dealers at Ottawa yesterday. It may be assumed that the matter under discussion was the next war loan. Whether an August conference portends an earlier flotation than has recently been regarded as probable is a matter of deep interest to every investor in the country. The difficulty of raising more money in the United States may, after all, compel an earlier home appeal, though it is sincerely to be hoped that the matter may be delayed until the New Year. Meantime, there is an election coming and it is scarcely to be expected that there will be another loan until after that event is over.

The Hamilton Sale.

One by one the larger Canadian cities are getting clear of their floating indebtedness. A week ago London succeeded in disposing of a fair-sized bond issue. This week it is the city of Hamilton which can lay claim to having settled its financial difficulties for the present. The sale was conducted very quietly, only a few bond houses being notified that offers would be received, and the deal was put through rapidly. A special meeting of the finance committee was called for Thursday afternoon and the business was completed in a very few minutes. Several bond men from Toronto were present.

The Hamilton issue, which totalled $723,330, consisted of 5 per cent. bonds of varying maturities up to 20 years, dated May 1, 1917. The successful tenderers were Brent, Noxon & Co., who offered 92.40. This is pretty close to a 6⅛ per cent. rate. The London issue, it will be recalled, was offered at a 6 per cent. rate and at that figure was quickly disposed of. If the Hamiltons are put out at around the same figures they should commend quite as good if not a better sale. The list of bids received is as follows:—

Brent, Noxon & Co.	92.40
Mulholland, Bird & Graham and Aemilius Jarvis & Co.	91.34
Macdonald, Bullock & Co.	91.31
W. A. Mackenzie & Co.	91.27
Dominion Securities Corporation, A. E. Ames & Co., and Wood, Gundy & Co.	91.00
Nesbitt, Thompson & Co., and Harris, Forbes & Co.	90.85

July Sales in U.S.

July sales of state and municipal securities in the United States appear to have made a record. Including the $55,000,000 offering of the city of New York, the total ran to $85,436,444, which is the largest July total on record. For the first seven months of the year, as well, all records have been broken. Sales ran to $350,337,092, which compares with $326,429,929 for the corresponding period of 1916; $344,316,949 for 1915; $349,218,657 for 1914 and smaller amounts for previous years.

The following comparisons made by the *Bond Buyer* of New York, may prove of interest to Canadian municipal officers as they reflect conditions similar to those prevailing in the Dominion.

"To match the prices paid for bonds in recent weeks, it is necessary to go back several years. For instance, the State of California sold 4½% bonds on July 26th at par. In January, her 4's brought a premium of almost five points! Back in October, 1915, bonds were sold on a 4.43% basis, but with this exception a sale of California State 4's below par has for many years been exceptional.

"Further comparisons of this sort may be interesting. Cambridge, Mass., bonds sold last month on a 4.21% basis, the worst showing for this city on record. Chicago Sanitary Districts brought a 4½% basis which compares unfavorably with a 4% basis in December, 1915. The Kansas City, Mo., sale on a 4.40% basis, is the low since 1913. Lakewood, Ohio, bonds on a 4.65% basis indicate the decline of high grade Ohio municipals to the 1913 level.

"Last month's offering of Minneapolis bonds showed that city's credit to be on about a 4.52% basis. Back in February, 1914, the same city sold 4.65's at a small premium. The New York City sale on a 4.464% basis is just a little better for the city than its issue in May, 1913.

"Throughout the long list of sales these price recessions will be found except in the case of bonds forced on local banks or investors at artificial values. On an average, the cost of borrowing by the American municipality to-day is fully one-half of one per cent. higher than it was six months ago.

"In 1913, prior to the income tax legislation, dealers thought municipals had reached rock bottom. To-day, with the tax-exemption feature worth more than anyone until recently ever dreamed it could be worth, the investor may buy the best American municipal bonds at about 1913 prices."

MAY BE AT FOUR PER CENT.

Belief Grows That Rate on Next U.S. Loan Will be Raised.

Four per cent. for the next United States war loan is now being generally suggested. Commenting on this, Spencer, Trask & Co. of New York, offer the following opinion:—

"If such a rate should be offered, a loan, whatever its size, would be an assured success, for we believe that a 4% rate would be instantly recognized as highly attractive, and as a very just compromise between the weal of the public, the demands of labor and the rights of capital to which we have previously alluded. Temporarily, a 4% rate on Government bonds might react on the general market for low yield bonds, but even then it may be questioned whether the market has not already largely discounted such a possibility. There has been little opportunity to test the market in this respect, as last month's financing was done almost exclusively through short term notes, of which the most important offerings were made by the General Electric Co. and the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad, each calling for $15,000,000; by the Delaware & Hudson Co., calling for $9,000,000, and by the Dominion of Canada, which is in the act of offering $100,000,000 two-year 5s. The Delaware & Hudson notes were placed privately at 98¾; the other issues were offered at prices to yield slightly better than 6%.

"The only long term issue of general importance to try out the market in July was a New York City issue of $47,500,000 fifty-year 4½s, which was purchased by a syndicate at 100.65, about a 4.47% basis. In view of existing conditions, this was regarded as a satisfactory price, even though hardly a fair criterion of the general market, for the reason that the bonds are tax exempt in New York State and free from the Federal Income tax, both of which represent advantages of material value these days. As a general proposition, however, the success of the issue and of the various short term offerings which have been made, indicate that there is a very fair amount of floating money ready for investment, provided terms are at all attractive."

Beausoleil, Limited, Montreal, report the recent purchase of $264,000, 10-year, 6 per cent. bonds of the town of St. Laurent.

H. O'Hara & Co. have recently been awarded the following Manitoba school district issues:—Walmore, $2,000; White Poplars, $1,800; Marne, $1,800 and Goulbourne, $1,800. All bear interest at 7 per cent. The Walmore issue is in 17-instalments and the others in 15-instalments.

St. Catharines is expected to show a population of 19,000 when the assessors' figures are completed.

TAXABLE WAR BONDS WERE PREFERRED

British Experience Showed That People Subscribed to Taxable Variety.

WERE ALLOWED A CHOICE

Question Raised in United States Whether it Would Not be Better to Give Higher Yield Than Exemption.

With the prospective imposition of an income tax in this country, the tax-exempt feature of the war loan bonds becomes of value. It is this feature which it is believed is causing much of the present investment demand for the bonds. A question has been raised, however, as to whether the exemption is really of as much advantage in selling the bonds as it is generally regarded. In the United States there is reported to be an agitation in favor of doing away with the tax-exempt feature and substituting therefore, as an inducement to the investor, a higher interest rate. It is believed that by so doing it will be easier to float the large issues which will be needed as American participation in the war increases.

Preferred the Taxable

The Wall Street Journal, in discussing the question, refers to the experience of the British Government. On the occasion of the last war loan in Great Britain, the loan was divided into two issues, one bearing interest at 5%, subject to taxation, and the other at 4% but tax-free. The result of the subscription was a revelation. The British people flocked to the 5% taxable bond. They were more impressed with the idea that after the war there would be a considerable modification of the present income tax schedules, which on the surtax now amounts to as much as 34% on their larger incomes.

British Experience.

The final figures of subscriptions to the recent British war loan, in new money, and exclusive of war savings certificates, amounted to £988,672,000, of which £966,048,000 represented the 5% and only £22,658,000 the 4% issue. The 5% loan is payable in 1947 and the 4% in 1942, but both are redeemable on or after 1929.

Our Liberty Loan bonds will be tax-exempt for at least 15 years, and may be so for 30 years, with the probability of their bearing a higher rate of interest than 3½%. Should the British income taxes return to normal figures again after the war, it is apparent that the 5% British Government bonds will offer a larger return on the investment than our present war bonds. After the war it is also reasonable to expect our income taxes will be greatly reduced, and in that case the tax exemption feature will not be such a drawing card, unless the interest rate which the bonds now bear is raised quite considerably.

Conversion Figures.

In connection with the conversion of the old British 4½% loan of 1915 and the outstanding exchequer bonds into the last war loan, it is aparent that investors here also showed their preference for the taxable issue bearing the higher rate of interest. Holders of £779,956,000 of the 4½% loan of 1915 applied for £821,005,000 and holders of £268,656,000 of the 5% and 6% Exchequer bonds for £282,792,000 of the new 5% loan. With regard to the new tax-free 4% loan, conversion from the 4½% loan and from exchequer bonds accounted for a total of only £28,726,000, thus making the amount of the tax-free loans in issue £51,384,000 out of the total combined loan of £2,121,229,000. In other words, about 2.4% only of the combined issue was taken in tax-free bonds.

It is but stating the truth to say that the prospect of floating further issues of 3½% Government bonds even though tax-exempt, is not making bankers feel very enthusiastic. It is generally recognized that some other attractive feature must be injected into the bonds to appeal to the American investors and wage-earning classes. It is not unreasonable to believe that such a feature would be found in a bond returning a higher rate of interest even though subject to income tax. When the war is over and tax schedules are normal once more, the American wage earner and the small investor can count on a better return on their money, and this is the class to which the Government should make a special appeal.

Up to June 30, Hamilton expended $628,851 out of a total appropriation for the year for all purposes of $1,193,289. The works department spent $250,458 out of $392,125 allowed for the year. The appropriation for grants, amounting to $13,270, was drawn on to the extent of $12,270.

Finance Commission Bradshaw of Toronto stated last week that he would sooner resign than sign the debentures required to finance the extension of the Bloor Street civic car line.

Real estate business in Brantford is improving. During July 51 transfers of property were registered, comparing with 28 in July, 1916.

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Assets	7,426,971.18

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DEBENTURES FOR SALE.

$30,000.00
City of Rossland, B.C.
SCHOOL DEBENTURES

SEALED Tenders, marked "Tenders for Debentures," will be received by the undersigned up to 5 p.m. on Tuesday, August 14th, 1917, for $30,000.00 City of Rossland, British Columbia, School Debentures. Debentures will be for 20 years, bearing 6% interest. Principal payable at end of term. Interest coupons will be attached. Denominations $500.00. Interest payable half-yearly, March 1st and September 1st. Principal and interest payable Bank of British North America, Rossland, B.C.; Toronto, Ont.; New York, U.S.A., and London, England. Debentures bear interest from March 1st, 1917. Issue will bear Certificate of Provincial Municipal Inspector of British Columbia.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. A. McLEOD, City Clerk.

Town of Kenora
Debentures for Sale

SEALED tenders addressed to the undersigned will be received on Aug. 27, for $13,949.79 Consolidated Debt Debentures bearing interest at 6% payable half-yearly on June 30 and Dec. 31, and maturing Dec. 31, 1953. Interest payable at Imperial Bank, Kenora. The Council reserves the right to reject all tenders.

J. E. CURRIE,
Treasurer

Bridgeburg, Ont.
TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES

SEALED Tenders addressed to the undersigned will be received up to 3 p.m. Aug. 27th, 1917, for the purchase of $30,000 30-year 5½ per cent. school debentures. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

R. A. LAND, Town Clerk.
Bridgeburg, Ont.

The Union of Canadian Municipalities will hold its annual convention in London on August 27, 28 and 29. Mayor Stevenson of London will preside.

Allies urge America to continue building submarines chasers, but American naval officers regard destroyers as ideal craft for hunting submarines at sea.

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Toronto Street, - Toronto

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Paid-up Capital - - $6,000,000.00
Reserve Fund (earned) - 5,000,000.00
Investments - - - 32,264,782.81

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Three and One-Half Per Cent

per annum is credited and compounded twice a year.

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For sums of one hundred dollars and upwards we issue Debentures bearing a special rate of interest, for which coupons payable half-yearly are attached. They may be made payable in one or more years, as desired. They are a

LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR TRUST FUNDS

FIELD OF MUNICIPAL FINANCE

BANK LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES NOT ABNORMAL

Total Outstanding at End of Half Year Less Than in 1915 and 1916.

THE COURSE OF BORROWING

Conditions From Year to Year Are Fairly Regular, With High in June and Low in December.

In some quarters the belief has gained ground that the extent to which Canadian municipalities have become dependent on the banks for needed funds has reached abnormal proportions. The apparent rapidity with which bank advances have grown since the first of the year, reaching on June 30 the substantial sum of $42,757,673, gives some color to this belief. At the same time, just because borrowing is on the increase, is no reason for assuming that conditions are abnormal. In fact a reference to the figures covering municipal loans for the past few years, shows that the June total falls short of that of both 1915 and 1916.

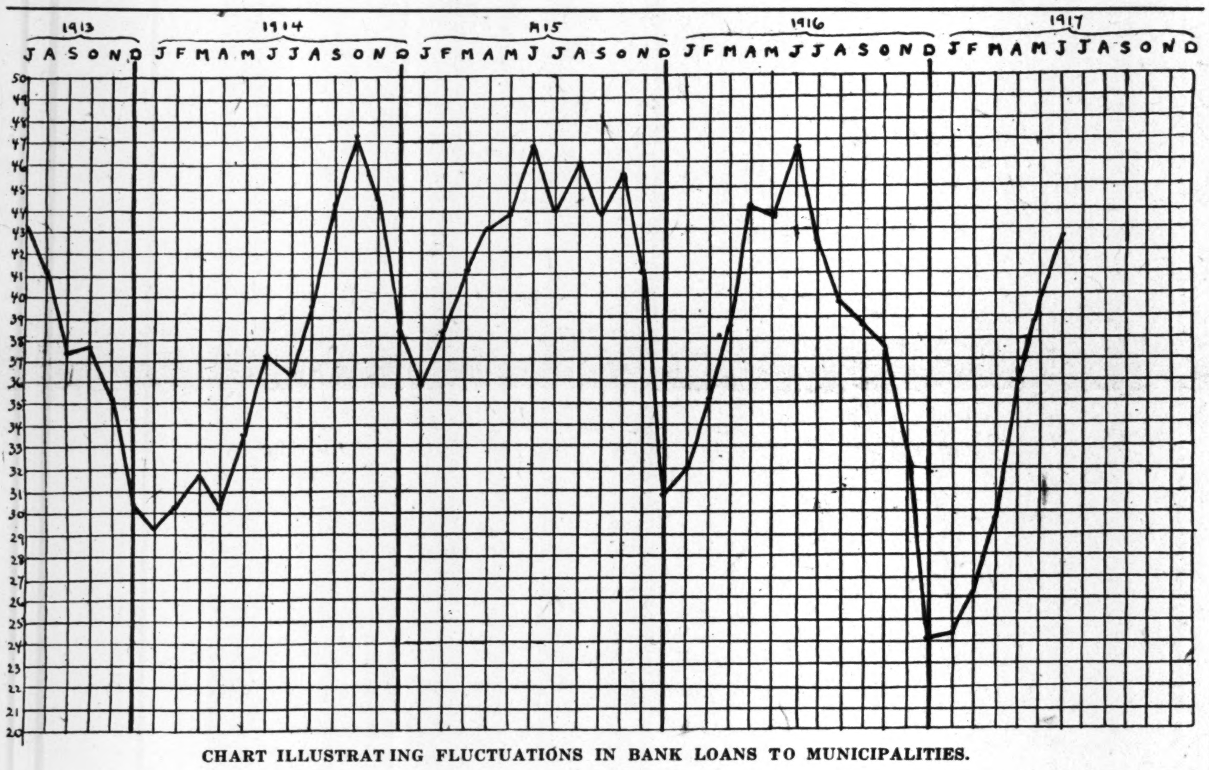

CHART ILLUSTRATING FLUCTUATIONS IN BANK LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES.

Figures on the left are millions of dollars; letters above represent the months.

To illustrate the course of this particular item the accompanying chart has been prepared. It shows some rather interesting features. In the first place, it will be noted that, except in 1914, the high water mark in borrowing was always reached in June. In 1914 there was the usual increase up to June and then the customary decline was setting in when war broke out. The result was to send the borrowing up again until in October of that year it reached its record point. This condition was induced by two causes. Municipalities were unable for some months to sell their bonds and as a result had to fall back on the banks for needed funds, while concurrently, through the business panic and general depression, the collection of taxes was greatly retarded and more than the normal volume of temporary loans had to be arranged.

In every year since the returns were first exhibited in the monthly bank statement, the low point in borrowing has been reached at the turn of the year, sometimes in December and sometimes in January. If ever an abnormal condition existed in this particular it was in January 1915, when the low point in borrowing for that period was only slightly under the high point of the previous June. While there was a steady contraction of loans between the abnormal high of October 1915 and the end of the year, it was not sufficient to do more than bring the total back to about where it stood in June. Since then, however, conditions have been much more regular.

Between June 1916 and June 1917 there have occurred six months of contraction and six months of expansion, the movement being surprisingly even. It now remains to be seen whether loans will again begin to contract or whether they will depart from the usual course. The fact that cities like Montreal, Halifax, Ottawa, etc., have, during July, received special accommodation in lieu of marketing their bonds, leads to the belief that the contraction, if any, will be small. On the other hand, the greater facility with which taxes are being collected this year, should offset that phase of the situation.

The actual figures of bank loans since June 1913 are as follows:

	1913	1914
July	$43,121,384	$36,372,334
August	41,310,281	39,664,534
September	37,465,383	44,338,873
October	37,846,369	47,316,076
November	35,173,817	44,706,055
December	30,518,573	38,256,947
	1914	1915
January	$29,301,620	$35,952,805
February	30,372,854	38,437,903
March	31,890,843	41,227,449
April	30,168,812	43,031,360
May	33,689,577	43,948,436
June	37,260,571	46,889,816
	1915	1916
July	$44,029,446	$42,385,096
August	46,020,730	39,882,811
September	43,928,331	38,708,745
October	45,682,230	37,613,530
November	41,064,550	32,945,963
December	30,878,028	24,056,797
	1916	1917
January	$32,015,371	$24,487,273
February	35,149,915	26,121,324
March	38,649,462	29,877,911
Aprll	44,371,050	35,931,996
May	43,924,036	39,790,191
June	46,773,032	42,757,673

PAYS HIGHER RATE

Ottawa Makes Short Term Loan at Over Five Per Cent.

Ottawa city council met in special session on July 30 to deal with a $300,000 note to be met in New York. This was the remnant of a million dollar loan borrowed at 3.64% to meet local improvement payments, pending the sale of debentures. The best offer for a renewal in New York was at 6%. The Bank of Ottawa offered to loan the amount for six months at 5½%, with an additional charge of $1,100 for exchange. Wood, Gundy & Co. made an offer at 5%, plus ¼% for commission, and this was accepted. The city has $390,000 local improvement debentures ready to sell but it was thought better to borrow money on their security than to sell the bonds at a sacrifice.

BIG REDUCTION

City of Winnipeg Has Cut Down Its Debt by Over a Million.

By means of its bond conversion scheme, the city of Winnipeg has to date reduced its net debt by over a million dollars. There have been two transactions. Under the first, $4,866,666 of 4% stock, maturing 1940-60, was converted into $4,153,000, 10-year, 5% debentures, while under the second, $2,924,295, 4% stock, maturing in 1940 was converted into $2,352,000 debentures. The city will benefit in proportionately reduced taxation by reason of this scheme for the next twenty years and the benefits will be greater and more apparent towards the end of the time.

PROTEST AGAINST TAX

Outremont People Object to Paying Patriotic Grants That Way.

Householders of Outremont are protesting against the levying of a special tax to meet the city's subscription to the Patriotic Fund and Red Cross. One objection taken was that, while the tax was imposed on all householders, it was not levied on those who lived in their own houses. Then, it was also questioned whether the council could collect for these purposes by means of a tax, when presumably taxes were collected for the administration and benefit of the city.

In explanation of the tax, Mayor Beaubien stated that permission to levy it had been granted by the Legislature. The subscription to the funds had been voted in the expectation that it would be covered by the city treasury. But owing to the high cost of maintenance and administration and to the fact that a loan would shortly have to be floated, it had been found necessary to levy the tax. The reason that the tax was collected from tenants and not from proprietors was that the latter were for the most part not too wealthy and were already taxed as heavily as they could bear. In any case, said the mayor, the tax would only amount to fifty or sixty cents a month.

Money By-laws

Those investors who wish to keep in touch with the municipal bond market will find this department useful. It aims to be accurate and convenient. THE FINANCIAL POST makes a specialty of municipal bond news. Municipalities will find it to their advantage to send in direct news of contemplated bond issues.

TENDERS WANTED.

Aug. 27, Bridgeburg, Ont.—$30,000, 30-year, 5½% school debentures of the town of Bridgeburg.—R. A. Land, Town Clerk, Bridgeburg, Ont. (See announcement, page 12).

August 11, Township of Flos.—$18,500, 6%, 20-instalment school debentures of the Township of Flos.—C. S. Burton, Treasurer, Elmvale, Ont.

August 11, Township of Pelee.—$6,300, 6%, 10-instalment municipal building debentures.—Geo. E. Pegg, Treasurer, Scudder P.O., Ont.

August 14, Rossland, B.C.—$30,000, 6%, 20-year school debentures of the city of Rossland.—J. A. McLeod, City Clerk, Rossland, B.C.

August 27, Kenora, Ont.—$13,949.79, 6% consolidated debt debentures, maturing Dec. 31, 1953.—J. E. Currie, Town Treasurer, Kenora, Ont.

August 21, Galt.—$23,236.51, 5½% local improvement debentures of which $17,661.36 mature in 15 instalments and $5,575.15 in 20 years straight.—Alfred Taylor, Chairman, Finance Committee, Galt, Ont.

BY-LAWS TO BE VOTED ON.

August 13, Tottenham.—$9,000 to provide for the cost of repairing and improving the local electric plant.

August 20, Cookstown.—$9,500 for the transmission and supply of electrical power.

August 22, Smith's Falls.—$135,000 for the purchase of the electric plants of the Citizen's Electric Co. and the Smith's Falls Electric Power Co., and $67,000 bonus to the Exclusive Ladies' Wear, Limited, of Montreal.

CONTEMPLATED BY-LAWS.

Orillia.—$25,000 for building an addition to the Orillia Hospital; $100,000 for street paving. These by-laws will be submitted to the ratepayers at an early date.

BOND SALES.

$500 Bell Telephone at 95; $500 Canada Cement at 97; $3,000 Can. Cons. Rubber at 94¼; $500 Can. Cottons at 80; $3,500 Can. Steamships debs. at 78; $1,000 Dom. Coal at 90¼; $1,000 Dom. Cotton at 98½; $7,000 Dom. Iron at 88; $4,000 Lyall Cons. at 88¾; $1,000 Price Bros. at 83; $4,000 Que. Ry. at 62½ to 62; $2,800 at 96¾ to 95¾; $7,300 War Loan (1925) at 98 to 97½; $51,400 War Loan (1931) at 96½ to 95⅞; $397,100 War Loan (1937) at 95⅜ to 95.

WEEKLY RECORD OF GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL BOND SALES

Date	Place	Purchaser	Rate	Term	Amount	Price	Basis
Aug. 1	St. Laurent, P.Q.	Beausoleil, Limited, Montreal	6%	10-yr.	$264,000	....	.....
" 7	Wilmore, S.D., Man.	H. O'Hara & Co., Toronto	7%	17-ins.	2,000	....	.....
" 7	White Poplars, S.D., Man.	H. O'Hara & Co., Toronto	7%	15-ins.	1,800	....	.....
" 7	Marne, S.D., Man.	H. O'Hara & Co., Toronto	7%	15-ins.	1,800	....	.....
" 7	Goulbourne, S.D., Man.	H. O'Hara & Co., Toronto	7%	15-ins.	1,800	....	.....
" 9	Hamilton, Ont.	Brent, Noxon & Co., Toronto	5%	1-20-yr.	723,330	92.40	6.13%

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F. Saint-Pierre

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J. P. BICKELL & CO.

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New York Produce Exchange
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Toronto Standard Stock Exchange

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Stocks and Bonds dealt in on all Exchanges. Municipal, School District, Rural Telephone, etc., Bonds always on hand for investment. Write for particulars and list of offerings.

Royal Bank Building, Toronto

Inside Information for Local Bank Managers

SUPPOSE a customer of yours went to you and said: "I think it will pay me to buy a carload of sugar, and if I do, I'll need some accommodation." What do you, a bank manager, know about the sugar market? And would you agree or disagree with your grocer customer?

Suppose this suitor for accommodation is a hardware dealer, or a manufacturer of textile products, or of products using iron and steel. He leans on you for advice and help. Perhaps he may be quite right in his views as to the wisdom of buying; perhaps all wrong. But you, his bank-manager should be able to help him—this by granting the accommodation desired, or refusing it. All of which means that you ought to have on hand for consultation purposes these five comprehensive business papers:

The Canadian Grocer (Weekly) - $3.00
Hardware and Metal (Weekly) - $3.00
Dry Goods Review (Monthly) - $2.00
Men's Wear Review (Monthly) - $1.00
Canadian Machinery (Weekly) - $3.00

THEIR annual cost is $12.00—a dollar a month. It is worth $1.00 a month to every bank manager to have immediate access to those publications, rich, every one of them in the peculiar kind of information a banker requires to make intelligent decisions.

Instruct us to send you these five business papers.

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It's a question whether there is a more completely satisfied class of men anywhere than those Mutual Life policyholders, who are to-day receiving settlements under maturing endowment policies. Year by year they have laid by in premiums sums that would otherwise probably have been dissipated, and now they find that for every $100.00 so invested, from $125.00 to $210.00 have been received, depending on the length of the endowment term. Meanwhile, their homes have been protected for the face value of the policies. Thus endowments in the Mutual of Canada combine an easy savings system with a gilt-edged investment and perfect home protection.

SECURE AN ENDOWMENT WITH

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
WATERLOO ONTARIO

British Colonial Fire Insurance Co.
2 Place d'Armes, Montreal

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

THE
CANADA NATIONAL FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG, MAN.

SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS, $1,820,752.82

A Canadian Company Investing its Funds in Canada

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Results secured during the past year reaffirm the position of the Sun Life of Canada as the largest life assurance organization of the Dominion.

Fair dealing and progressive business methods have given it leadership in annual New Business, Total Business in Force, Assets, Surplus Earnings, Net Surplus, Total Income, Premium Income and Payments to Policyholders.

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Independent Order of Foresters

Furnishes A Complete System of Insurance

Policies issued by the Society are for the protection of your Family and cannot be bought, sold or pledged.

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Total Benefits Paid 42 Million Dollars

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Col. MacLean was in Germany When War Broke Out

HOW he got out, what he saw, heard, learned and concluded, he tells in the August number of MACLEAN'S MAGAZINE. Colonel MacLean knows Europe thoroughly. He knows high-up men in all the great political and commercial capitals of Europe—diplomats, bankers and great merchants. These men told him freely and plainly many startling things about Germany and her intentions.

In a contribution of truly sensational interest, abounding in most startling facts, Colonel MacLean points out "The Dangers Ahead." His aim is to arouse Canadians out of their unwarranted confidence and out of their content. You will find in this article by Colonel MacLean strange, even shocking revelations, and things hard to believe—and you ought to read "The Dangers Ahead" in order that you may help in their avoidment by Canada and her people.

MacLean's for August Is a Midsummer Number

The August MACLEAN'S is excellently balanced, as you will see from these contents:

CONTENTS

The Dangers Ahead. By John Bayne MacLean.
The Menace of Canadian Titles. By Joseph Martin, M.P.P.
Rev. C. A. Eaton—A Canadian Who Speaks Out. By Beatrice Redpath.
Frenzied Fiction for the Dog Days—(Done by the Dipperful). By Stephen Leacock.
The Human Side of Conscription. By H. F. Gadsby.
Winning the War in the Air. By Agnes C. Laut.
A Circus Story. By L. B. Yates.
Mam'selle Butterfly. By Arthur Beverly Baxter.
The Captain of the Susan Drew. By Jack London.
An Andy Doolin Yarn. By Hopkins Moorhouse.
A Detective Story. By Robert E. Pinkerton.
The Gun Brand. By Jas. B. Hendryx.
Canada's First Woman Member.
Economy in Preserving and Canning.
Women and Their Work—A New Department. Review of Reviews—Regular Department.

YATES who writes the Circus Story, was born in Hamilton. He wrote those stories about Paragon Pete and The Singin' Kid in the Saturday Evening Post.

LEACOCK is excessively humorous in his Dog Days Sketch, in which he talks about summering and simmering.

MISS LAUT fancies that the war may be won by the birdmen, and if Uncle Sam produces 100,000 planes, she may be right.

GADSBY sits in the Press Gallery at Ottawa, and writes brilliantly always. His "Conscription" article is in order.

PINKERTON, who writes the detective story, "Old Twilight," knows how to write this class of story.

By the way, Lord Northcliffe has promised an article for the September MACLEAN'S.

You can see that MACLEAN'S for August is just the right type for August.

At All News-Dealers 15 Cents

INVESTORS' INSURANCE NOTES

HOUSE DEBATES THE LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS

Proviso Allowing Directors to Publish Protests Against Bad Investments.

ESCAPE FOR THE NEGLIGENT?

Dr. Pugsley Contended That the Effect of the Measure Was to Free Negligent Directors from Liability.

The liability of insurance company directors in the matter of unauthorized investments provided a theme for a lengthy debate at Ottawa last Saturday, when the Insurance Act Amendment was in committee of the House. Explaining the purport of the new legislation in this regard, Sir Thomas White said, "A director who is present at a board meeting at which it is determined to make an unauthorized investment and who opposes that investment should not be held jointly liable with the directors who favor the investment. This case of the director who is over-ruled, came before the committee and in order to meet this difficulty this proviso has been inserted. I think that the publication in a newspaper of the protest as here provided would be very rare, but it would be very effectual in preventing improper investments. Investments have been made, rarely I am glad to say, which were quite unauthorized by the Act and which have entailed heavy losses."

Provided a Loophole.

The question was viewed from a somewhat different angle by Dr. Pugsley, who has all along been the chief critic of the bill. He saw in the section provision made for the escape from liability of directors and instanced several suppositious cases where directors might use the section to free themselves from responsibility for bad investments. He could conceive of a case, where, having authorized an investment, all the directors would enter a protest against it, merely to absolve themselves should it prove a bad one.

Sir Thomas White took exception to this view. "Does my hon. friend seriously contend," said he, "that, if a board authorized an investment and then protested against it, the court would relieve them of joint responsibility under this section? Would not the court look through the form to the intent and ascertain who, as a matter of fact, did protest in the proper sense of the term and who, as a matter of fact, put forward sham protests to protect themselves under this Act?"

A Suppositious Case

Dr. Pugsley, however, was persistent. He instanced another case, where two wealthy men on a board of directors might be absent, when three directors, of little or no means, authorized certain investments. The two wealthy directors, on learning of their action, made the statutory protest. After three or four years the company gets into difficulties and the trouble is traced to these investments. Then, because they have published a protest, the wealthy directors, who are the only ones able to respond in damages, are freed from liability. It seemed to him that they should be compelled to take some effective means to have the questionable securities disposed of and the funds restored to the company. They should not be allowed to escape liability merely by publishing a protest, while they remained as directors and the illegal investment was allowed to continue.

The Finance Minister regarded this as a very fanciful case but, even so, it could be shown that there was collusion and the absent directors would be liable. "The real safeguard," said he, "is publicity. This section will have the effect, as far as honest directors are concerned, of making them notify the Superintendent of Insurance, or publish the protest. If the Inspector of Insurance were made aware at once of the unlawful investment, there would be no loss, or very little loss, in most cases, because action would be taken at once to make them return the security to those who sold it, if it were a fraudulent transaction."

Negligent Directors

Dr. Pugsley was still dissatisfied and contended that the safeguard would be more valuable if left as it was in the original bill. Many directors did not give personal attention to the affairs of a company and the effect of the proviso was to put a premium on negligence.

"Suppose," said he, "the directors choose to allow two or three of their number to carry on the business of the company and that those so carrying on the business make illegal investments through which the company sustains loss. Suppose that the company gets into litigation and it is found that the assets are largely dissipated through their illegal investment. The directors should not be allowed to plead that they did not know of these illegal investments being made. The directors ought to know of the investments of the company: they ought to know whether the money of the shareholders is being invested in duly authorized securities or not. It seems to me that if the minister insists upon the amendment, it ought to be provided that an absent director should within thirty days after the investment has been authorized, publish his protest. He should not be allowed to escape liability by saying, perhaps after a lapse of years, that he was not at the meeting, did not know of the investments which were being made and had not the slightest idea they were illegal."

A Misunderstanding

"I think my hon. friend has misunderstood the effect of the subsection and the proviso," replied Sir Thomas. "I need not tell my hon. friend, who is a lawyer, that there would be liability on the part of any director for negligence; that is to say, if this proviso did not exist at all, the general law of negligence would apply to the director he has spoken of. It would be for the court to determine whether, having regard to his duties and to all the circumstances of the case, the director was negligent in his duty towards the shareholders of the company. . . . I do not think that the insertion of the proviso in any way relieves a director from his liability under the general law relating to negligence."

"What is the use of it then?" queried Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

"It helps an honest director," answered Sir Thomas. "If a director neglects his duty, he is liable under the general law of negligence. But this is a case in which an honest director attends a meeting at which an illegal investment is authorized. His objection to the investment is overruled by his fellow directors, and, desiring to put himself right and avoid liability, he publishes his protest and has it entered upon the minutes of the meeting."

A Change is Made.

Mr. Marcil pointed out that the protest might be published in an obscure paper and few would see it. He also referred to the fact that thousands of English people in Quebec never read French papers and vice-versa.

Sir Thomas White believed the news would quickly become public property as rival companies would at once fasten upon it.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, however, suggested that it would be better, under the circumstances, if the director at once notified the Superintendent of Insurance. The suggestion was approved by the Minister of Finance, who moved for a change in the wording of the section to bring this into effect.

Dr. Pugsley continued his attack on the principle of the section, still maintaining that its main objective was to free negligent directors from liability. He persisted in this view despite Sir Thomas White's declaration that the measure was only intended to meet a particular case.

LIMIT THE INSURANCE.

Toronto is Advised to Curtail Its Soldiers' Insurance.

Finance Commissioner Bradshaw, in a report presented to the Board of Control yesterday in reference to war expenditures, recommended that "the civic insurance should be limited to those who had a primary interest in the life of the citizen at the time of his enlistment; in other words, to those relatives who were being supported financially by the deceased," which, he said, is really the essence of life insurance. The report was sent on to the Council with little discussion.

It was pointed out by Finance Commissioner Bradshaw that up to the end of 1914 the war expenditure amounted to $2,500,015, and by the end of 1917 this will be increased to $5,000,000. The city is really paying two mills on the dollar for war work, one mill being the Provincial tax.

When interviewed in Calgary recently, A. C. Hagen, inspector for the Home Insurance Co., stated that hail losses in Alberta this year had been twice as heavy as those in any pervious year at that date. The losses are scattered all over the province and run anywhere from 40 per cent. up to total loss.

CO-ORDINATE THE WORK OF INSPECTION

Lack of Co-operation in Present System in City of Winnipeg.

ADVICE OF CITIZENS' LEAGUE

Would Concentrate All Inspection Powers in the Hands of the Fire Chief and Give Him Full Authority.

A report on fire-fighting and fire-prevention conditions in Winnipeg has been prepared by the Citizens' Research League of that city. The report shows that over $2,000,000 was the tax paid by citizens in 1916 to protect themselves from loss by fire. This was made up roughly of insurance premiums, $1,500,000 and expenses of maintaining city fire department, etc., $500,000. It does not include a single dollar of the many thousands spent for private protection by occupants and owners of buildings.

The report makes certain recommendations regarding the work of inspection. At present apparently there is a lack of co-operation. The city fire department, the provincial fire department, the building inspector's department, the provincial labor bureau and the fire underwriters, all do something in this direction. "In order to prevent over-lapping and to enable the responsibility for fires to be definitely placed," states the report, "it would be better and cheaper that the city's system of fire prevention, as well as of fire-fighting, should be under the direction of the Fire Cihef. The work of inspection might then be apportioned as follows:—

"1. The Building Inspectors' Department as such would be responsible for the inspection of buildings until they are occupied. In the interests of the insured public, the city might, in consultation with the underwriters, agree upon revised compulsory standards of building construction.

"2. As soon as a building is occupied, the responsibility for fire inspection should forthwith fall upon the Fire-Prevention Bureau, which would have power to (a) inspect the installation and maintenance of fire escapes and auxiliary fire appliances, including automatic sprinklers, standpipes, tanks, extinguishers, etc.; (b) to regulate the manufacture, sale, use, storage and transportation of combustibles; (c) to carry on a systematic inspection of premises for determining whether or not all regulations which may be enacted for the prevention of fires are being observed. Inspection should, to an increasing extent as time went on, include domestic houses, as it is perhaps in private houses that the greatest carelessness occurs. The New York Bureau of Fire Prevention finds it possible to make systematic dwelling-house inspections, and in the work of inspecting residences the services of women might well be used.

"3. To compel observance of proper precautions, a method which has been applied in the City of New York and other places across the line is worth consideration. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided that the cost of extinguishing fires might be assessed on negligent property owners. One corporation was compelled to pay $1,500 to the Fire Department for neglecting the order of the Bureau of Fire Prevention to install automatic sprinklers."

It is recommended that the Winnipeg Fire Department might well have a more detailed system of records, covering fire-fighting work, inspections, equipment, daily work and training of the men (giving them "credits" as well as the "demerit marks" now alone entered). The plan is now followed in other cities of having at each station card records with a description of all important buildings in the district—duplicates being filed with the chief at headquarters.

An analytic annual report should be issued by the Fire Department, for the guidance of civic administrators and the information of citizens. It should include the following among other items: Comparative figures over a period of years of total fire losses, total number of alarms, value of property involved, total insurance carried, total insurance paid, total per capita expenditure on the department and so forth.

BUREAU ORGANIZED

British Columbia Manufacturers Take Action on Insurance Matter

The British Columbia Insurance Bureau has recently been organized under the auspices of the British Columbia Manufacturers' Association. It is claimed that, through the employment of an expert adjuster, thousands of dollars will be saved both in premiums and adjustments. For the latter purpose it is proposed to secure a man from New York. For the service of the Bureau, clients will be charged at the nominal rate of 2½ cents per $100. This will entitle members to the latest available information on matters pertaining to fire insurance. One of the aims of the Bureau is the adjustment of rates in the city of Vancouver, where it is claimed that the highest rates on the continent now prevail.

Western Assurance Company
(Fire, Explosion, Ocean Marine and Inland Marine Insurance)
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Losses paid since organization over - - - - - $66,000,000.00

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Chief Office for Canada, TORONTO

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Assets, Over - - - - - $ 2,700,000.00
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Life Insurance at lowest cost and with highest returns is to be secured on the most liberal conditions in

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REAL ESTATE AND MORTGAGES

SUBSTANTIAL GAIN IN BUILDING PERMITS

Month of July Witnessed Considerable Improvement Over July, 1916.

PORT ARTHUR HEADS LIST

Figures for the First Seven Months of the Year Indicate Gain of Over Two Million Dollars.

While returns from Canadian cities covering the value of building permits for the month of July are not quite complete, still enough have come to hand to indicate that building is proceeding on a considerably broader scale than a year ago. Thirty-five cities, including all the larger cities of the Dominion, report gross permits for the month of $4,460,731. This compares with $3,040,475 for the same points in July 1916 and means an improvement of nearly a million and a half dollars or approximately 50 per cent.

The aggregate gain, however, while quite large, is not very evenly spread. Practically half the cities reporting, record declines from last year's level, which means that the improvement comes from the enlarged activities of a comparatively few places. An examination of the table below shows that Port Arthur with permits of $925,440 comes first in the list. Montreal takes second place with $877,195 and Toronto third with $762,004. Other points reporting over $100,000 are Quebec with $448,956; Maisonneuve with $167,100; Hamilton with $243,715; Windsor with $237,340 and Winnipeg with $164,050.

Principal Gains

Of eighteen cities showing gains, Port Arthur leads by a large margin, its increase amounting to $773,816. Montreal records a gain of $331,325 and Quebec of $331,261. **Toronto is ahead by $186,254.** Other good gains are shown by Maisonneuve, where permits increased to the extent of $163,460; by Hamilton with $86,420 and by Winnipeg with $70,350. London had the heaviest loss, its decline amounting to $138,990. There was a slump of $128,863 in Vancouver and of $115,130 in Halifax, with losses of $57,435 in Westmount; $40,700 in Ottawa and $26,105 in Windsor.

The Year to Date

Total permits for the 35 cities for the first seven months of 1917 were $18,663,573, an increase of $2,168,605 over 1916. The gain was made by the eastern cities, western cities being slightly behind. Port Arthur shows the biggest advance, its gain falling but little short of a million dollars. Toronto comes second with an increase of $827,723 and Maisonneuve third with $721,360. Montreal's gain was $331,325, while a favorable showing was made by Hamilton where the seven-month increase amounted to $224,134. Chatham with a gain of $172,272; St. John with $154,500; Fort William with $106,890 and Saskatoon with $266,220 all made creditable exhibits. The largest decline is reported by Westmount where building has fallen off to the extent of $327,022. Lachine has slumped $306,979; Quebec $252,486; London $100,550; Ottawa $152,308 and Vancouver $259,019.

CORNER LOT SOLD

Site Opposite New Union Station in Toronto Bought for Lunch Counter.

An important purchase of real estate in Toronto was announced this week. H. L. Bowles, owner and proprietor of Bowles Lunch, Limited, has acquired the vacant property at the north-east corner of Front and Bay Streets, the price paid being $210,000. This corner is diagonally opposite the new Union Station and is therefore an advantageous location for a lunch counter business such as that done by Bowles Lunch, Limited. It is understood that a building similar to the other Bowles' establishments in Toronto will be erected on the corner.

A COMPLICATION.

Liquidator of the Dominion Trust Was Excluded from the Building.

A very important link in the chain of important events connected with the liquidation of the Dominion Trust company has just developed in Vancouver by the occupation of the Dominion Trust building at Pender and Homer streets by the Mutual Life Insurance Co. who held the mortgage of $225,000. The dramatic side of the case transpired when one morning, Liquidator Stewart went to his office, he found the place closed against him.

The latest development is with regard to the possession of the safety deposit boxes which are valued at about $18,000. The liquidator has given notice that the key holders of the boxes must remove their belongings at once, which would indicate that the boxes will be seized with the building. The principal on the mortgage fell due two years ago but an extension for one year was secured on payment of an increased rates of interest. **Mr. Stewart made attempts to dispose of the building** which is a most modern one, to a number of interests including the city of Vancouver for purposes of a city hall, but in each case the overtures fell through. The equity in the building is stated to have been worth $100,000 in favor of the liquidation.

The building, which is one of the finest office buildings in Vancouver, cost the Trust Company nearly half a million to erect, while the land on which it stands was valued at $160,000. The Mutual Life had a mortgage of $225,000 on the building, which it foreclosed after the liquidator had made unsuccessful efforts to sell the property. It is said the insurance company got the building for $274,000 in all, including arrears of interest, taxes, etc. Possession was given the new owners a month ago, and an arrangement suggested whereby the Dominion Trust liquidation should be given two or three months to vacate their offices on the ground floor.

BUILDING PERMITS FOR MONTH OF JULY

EASTERN CITIES.

	July, 1917	July, 1916	Change	7 months, 1917	7 months, 1916	Change
MARITIMES—						
Halifax	$ 56,840	$ 171,970	— $115,130	$ 521,901	$ 603,905	— $ 82,004
St. John	7,100	17,800	— 10,700	474,250	319,750	+ 154,500
Sydney	39,383	17,840	+ 21,543	174,014	63,665	+ 110,349
QUEBEC—						
Montreal	877,195	545,870	+ 331,325	3,311,539	2,980,214	+ 331,325
Westmount	4,150	61,585	— 57,435	83,541	410,563	— 327,022
Quebec	448,956	117,695	+ 331,261	1,271,592	1,524,078	— 252,486
Lachine	6,310	28,475	— 22,165	195,843	502,822	— 306,979
Maisonneuve	167,100	3,640	+ 163,460	858,025	136,665	+ 721,360
ONTARIO—						
Brantford	7,425	9,120	— 1,695	73,220	98,197	— 24,977
Chatham	29,727	61,100	— 31,373	389,542	217,270	+ 172,272
Galt	13,835	38,555	— 24,720	72,725	138,955	— 66,230
Hamilton	243,715	157,295	+ 86,420	1,619,645	1,395,511	+ 224,134
Kingston	10,557	9,898	+ 659	86,806	127,747	— 40,941
London	75,030	214,020	— 138,990	484,180	584,730	— 100,550
Ottawa	59,050	99,750	— 40,700	667,292	819,600	— 152,308
Peterborough	15,450	4,025	+ 11,425	123,538	87,905	+ 35,633
Port Arthur	925,470	151,654	+ 773,816	1,410,254	423,721	+ 986,533
St. Catharines	57,854	46,164	+ 11,690	290,929	333,176	— 43,247
Stratford	20,001	26,810	— 6,809	130,655	142,252	— 11,597
Sudbury	3,125	46,450	— 43,325	40,480	131,600	— 91,120
Toronto	762,004	575,750	+ 186,254	4,087,782	3,260,059	+ 827,723
Welland	16,540	8,189	+ 8,351	172,215	120,645	+ 51,570
Windsor	237,340	263,445	— 26,105	845,235	848,240	— 3,005
Woodstock	6,277	17,100	— 10,823	60,144	61,706	— 1,562
Fort William	4,600	1,800	+ 2,800	364,415	257,525	+ 106,890
Total 25 E. cities	$4,095,034	$2,696,000	+$1,399,034	$17,809,762	$15,590,501	+ $2,219,261

WESTERN CITIES.

	July, 1917	July, 1916	Change	7 months, 1917	7 months, 1916	Change
MANITOBA—						
Winnipeg	164,050	93,700	+ 70,350	1,766,900	1,800,000	— 33,100
Brandon	18,000	10,550	+ 7,450	99,080	154,950	— 55,870
ALBERTA—						
Edmonton	45,400	10,200	+ 135,200	177,500	211,040	— 33,540
B. COLUMBIA—						
Vancouver	27,602	156,465	— 128,863	331,496	590,515	— 259,019
Victoria	19,635	15,535	+ 4,100	56,000	77,775	— 21,775
Kamloops	.....	......	....	8,575	2,800	+ 5,775
New Westminster	22,850	5,100	+ 17,750	63,850	53,647	+ 10,203
SASKATCHEWAN—						
Regina	17,360	30,150	— 12,790	166,000	95,550	+ 70,450
Saskatoon	43,100	7,775	+ 35,325	353,015	86,795	+ 266,220
Yorkton	7,700	15,000	— 7,300	......	.....	......
Total 10 W. cities	$ 365,697	$ 344,475	+ $ 21,222	$3,022,416	$3,073,072	— $ 50,656
Gr. to. 35 cities.	$4,460,731	$3,040,475	+$1,420,256	$20,832,178	$18,663,573	+ $2,168,605

SIX PER CENT MONEY STILL AVAILABLE

Loan Companies Are Lending at This Rate on Improved Property.

ESTATE BUSINESS IS GROWING

Trust Companies Are Handling Larger Sums and Are in the Market for First Class Mortgages.

Money can still be secured at six per cent. per annum on first class improved property in Eastern Canada. One large mortgage corporation in Toronto is still accepting loans at this rate. This seems remarkable in view of the high rate of interest demanded in other business activities and shows the faith these large corporations have in the future of real estate.

Money could hardly be secured at any rate at all shortly after war was declared. During the fall of 1914 and through 1915, the prevailing rate was seven and seven and a half per cent. per annum. This eased off slightly in 1916 and money was fairly plentiful at six and a half and seven per cent. It has since been gradually dropping until now it can be secured at six per cent. One large Western Ontario loan company is steadily loaning money on improved property and farm land at six per cent. per annum.

There are many reasons for this low rate chief among which might be mentioned the fact that mortagage corporations have been doing an increasing volume of estate business. This brings large sums of money under their control which in the majority of cases is directed to be invested in first mortgages. It becomes imperative that this money be put out at interest quickly. The small demand for building loans due to the war makes competition keen among the various companies and keeps down the interest rate. A building boom would probably force the rate up a little.

All these corporations look forward to an unprecedented era of building activity after the war and are preparing their plans accordingly. Many of them have considerable sums of money immediately available on short term loans. Of all the institutions in the country these corporations are the most directly interested in the future of Canada, and the building up of the country.

The firmness exhibited in the price of improved property during the war has often been the subject of favorable comment and has been directly responsible, together with the Moratorium Act, in inspiring the people of the country with confidence. Increased rentals during 1917 have enabled many to meet their interest promptly. A general falling off in foreclosure actions is also noticeable. All these things contribute to keep down the rate. Steady development is assured by travelling along these conservative lines and preparing for the future.

GERMAN REINSURANCES.

Dropped by New York Mortgage Company, as Being Unreliable.

In explanation of his action in cancelling policies of companies reinsuring with German companies and refusing to lend money on property insured with such companies, R. M. Hurd, president of the Lawyers' Mortgage Co., New York, states, "My purpose is to protect my company and is purely American. Any American insurance company that depends upon Germany for part of its financial strength is simply leaning on a broken reed. German companies have had to surrender good securities for German Government bonds which at the end of the war may be repudiated or be practically worthless and force insurance companies into bankruptcy. Senator Frelinghuysen has kindly said I am entitled to my opinion. My opinion is that trading with the enemy under any form is giving him aid and comfort. Last year one company paid $1,500,000 in premiums to German companies for reinsurance. The explanation given by insurance companies that there are no reinsurance facilities with American companies is absurd."

Gustav Kehr, vice-president of Germania Fire Insurance Co., said: "Lawyers' Mortgage Co. need not fear that American companies cannot meet their liabilities irrespective of any reinsurance arrangements. The assured in case of fire loss accepts his money without questioning where it comes from. Last year, we placed reinsurance with over one hundred different companies, only two of which were German companies; the others were English, French and Russian. There are no reinsurance facilities in New York unless with foreign companies. The Lawyers' Mortgage Co. is chiefly interested in apartments and dwelling houses and such insurance is carried by insurance companies without reinsuring. Only when the risks are of big value are they reinsured to divide the risk. Since April 6, German insurance companies have been under supervision of the State Department, even to the issuance of checks."

The city of New Westminster has decided to hold a tax sale this year. The date has been set for Sept. 26 and Wednesday, Aug. 15 has been decided on as the last date whereby delinquent taxpayers may save their property by paying the arrears of 1914 taxes. If the property goes to the sale, the owner to secure its release must pay in addition, the taxes for 1915 and 1916 as well as the costs in connection with the holding of a sale. A sum approximating $100,000 is due on tax arrears of which $25,000 has already been collected. As usual, considerable opposition developed to the holding of a sale but it was shown that the sale was the only means the city would have of raising certain necessary moneys and accordingly the latest possible date allowed by the Municipal Act was set for the sale.

CURRY-JANSEN, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 31st day of July, 1917, incorporating Frank Joseph Hughes and Daniel Patrick James Kelly, solicitors; Violet Stewart, stenographer; Edward Joseph Curry and Hans Vogal Jansen, manufacturers, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.: To manufacture and deal in goods, wares and merchandise. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Curry-Jansen, Limited," with a capital stock of forty thousand dollars, divided into 800 shares of fifty dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario. Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 2nd day of August, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

GAS PROCESSES LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 9th day of July, 1917, incorporating George Charles Loveys, accountant; George Whitaker Morley and William Morley Smith, barristers-at-law; Byron Best Spence, clerk; and Charles Lawford Valens, student-at-law; all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:—(a) To carry on the business of electrical, mechanical, chemical and gas engineers; to engage in all branches of electrical, mechanical and chemical research; to perfect and render workable and marketable and otherwise to turn to account all discoveries and inventions arising therefrom, and to produce, manufacture, purchase, acquire, refine, smelt, store, distribute, distil, sell, dispose of and deal in all products of the said inventions and discoveries and in petroleum, natural and artificial gas and all the resulting products from the manufacture of the same (including oxygen, hydrogen and other gases and mechanical mixtures thereof whether gaseous, liquefied or solidified and including the product of distillation and cracking of hydrocarbon compounds), oils, salt, chemicals, metals, minerals and mineral substances of all kinds and all products of any of the same; (b) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire and to protect, prolong, and renew patents, patent rights, trademarks, formulae, licenses, protections, concessions and the like, conferring or relating to any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company and to use, exercise, improve, develop or grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired; (c) To search for and to recover and win from the earth petroleum, natural gas, oil, salt, metals, minerals and mineral substances of all kinds, and to that end to explore, prospect, mine, quarry, bore, sink wells, construct works or otherwise proceed as may be necessary; (d) To trade in, deal in and contract with reference to lands or interests in land, mines, quarries, wells, leases, privileges, licenses, concessions and rights of all kinds covering, relating to or containing or believed to cover, relate to or contain petroleum, natural gas, oil, salt, chemicals, metals, minerals or mineral substances of any kind; (e) To acquire, purchase, take on lease or license, hire, hold, use, sell, grant leases of, grant licenses of, exchange, alienate, dispose of and otherwise deal in or contract with reference to lands or interests in land, personal property of all kinds or interests therein, rights, privileges, licenses and concessions; (f) To acquire, lease, construct, improve, own, use, operate, deal in or contract with reference to ships, boats or vessels of any description, wharves and wharfage facilities, docks and docking facilities, cartage plant, forwarding plant, warehouses and towing, wreckage and salvage plant or any interest in any of the same; (g) To manufacture and deal in appliances, implements, machinery, apparatus, goods and supplies in any way connected with or incidental to the operations of the company or to the use of any of the products of the company; (h) To work, manage, operate, turn to account, explore, develop and improve the properties of the company, whether mining, or otherwise; (i) To acquire, lease, construct, improve, own, use and operate works for the development of power, light and heat, to use, purchase, sell, supply, lease or otherwise deal in or contract with reference to gas, power, light and heat, subject always to all local laws and regulations in that behalf; (j) To manufacture or trade in property and goods of all kinds; to operate construction or building plants and to make and carry out contracts for building or for construction work of any kind; to undertake, carry on and execute transactions as financial commercial brokers or agents and to act as general commercial agents, commission men and manufacturing agents; (k) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of The Companies Act, to subscribe for, purchase, assume liability under, acquire, hold, sell, exchange, dispose of or otherwise deal in or contract with reference to bonds, debenture stocks or other securities or obligations or any estate or interest therein; and to apply or to accept, in whole or in part, as consideration for, satisfaction of, or security for any contract, indebtedness or obligation to or of the company, property, obligations, shares and securities of any kind, at such valuation and upon such terms as may be agreed upon; (l) To acquire, dispose of or otherwise deal in properties, businesses or undertakings of all kinds; to furnish aid to any business or undertaking similar in whole or in part to that of the company with which the company may have business relations, by way of loan, bonus, endorsement, agreement, guarantee, management or other service, and to manage, supervise and control the same in whole or in part and to act as agents or attorney for the same; (m) To carry on any other business which may seem capable of being conveniently or advantageously carried on in connection with the business of the company or calculated directly or indirectly ot enhance the value of; to facilitate the realization of or to render more profitable any of the company's businesses, properties or rights; (n) To invest the moneys of the company not immediately required in such investments as may from time to time be determined; (o) To co-operate in, aid in, subscribe towards or subsidize any proceeding or undertaking which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company; (p) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property or liabilities of any person, partnership, association or company having objects altogether or in part similar to the company or carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property which may seem suitable or desirable for the purposes of the company; (q) To enter into partnership or into any agreement for sharing of profits, or expense, union of interest, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concessions or otherwise with any person, partnership, association or company carrying on or engaged in, or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction which may seem capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person, partnership, association or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such partnership, association or company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee or otherwise deal with the same; (r) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any partnership or stock or shares in any association or company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business which may seem capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; (s) To apply for, promote and obtain from the Dominion of Canada or any other authority, whether Dominion, Provincial, Imperial, Colonial or foreign and including subordinate and municipal authorities any statute, ordinance, order, regulation or other authorization or enactment which may seem desirable to the company or calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company; (l) To enter into any arrangement with any governments or authorities, supreme, provincial, civic, municipal, local or otherwise that may seem conducive to the company's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such government or authority any statutes, ordinances, licenses, contracts, orders, regulations, decrees, rights, powers, franchises, privileges, and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with the terms of the same; (u) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company, or its predecessors in business, or any person, partnership, association or company allied with the company in business or subsidiary to the company or in which the company holds shares or securities, or to benefit the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object; (v) To promote, form, organize, manage, develop, take interests or stock or shares in and assist financially or otherwise any partnership, association or company for the purpose of acquiring or taking over all or any of the property and liabilities of the company or for any other purpose which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company; (w) To acquire, purchase, take on lease, hire, construct, improve, own, use, maintain, operate, manage, carry out and control plant, equipment, machinery, supplies, buildings, works, shops, warehouses, manufactories, pumps, tanks, pipe lines, smelters, refineries, roads, ways, canals, bridges, electric works, electric plant, hydraulic works, hydraulic plant, boats, ships, docks, wharves, piers, gas works, cables, waterworks, reservoirs, aqueducts, flumes, ditches and all such other structures, works, conveniences and appliances as may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the acquisition, purchase, leasing, hiring, construction, improvement, ownership, use, maintenance, operation, management, carrying out or control thereof; (x) Where such course is required for the purposes of the company, or may seem calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the company's interests, to acquire, purchase, take on lease, hire, construct, improve, own, use, maintain, operate, manage, carry out and control, but only upon lands owned or controlled by the company or over which the company may have a right or license to that effect, such roads, ways, bridges, lines of rail, spurs, sidings, tracks, rolling stock, cables, wires, motors, locomotives, electrical plant and all such other structures, works, conveniences and appliances as may be required for the purpose of maintaining communication by telegraph or telephone or of effecting the transport of goods or passengers, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the acquisition, purchase, leasing, hiring, construction, improvement, ownership, use, maintenance, operation, management, carrying out or control thereof; (y) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments; (z) To sell or dispose of the property or undertaking of the company, or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular, and notwithstanding the provisions of Section 44 of the Companies Act, for shares, debentures or securities of any other partnership, association or company; (aa) To sell, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with or contract with reference to all or any part of the property and rights of the company; (bb) To consolidate or amalgamate with any other company having objects similar in whole or in part to those of the company; (cc) To procure the company to be registered, licensed or otherwise recognized in any foreign country and to designate and appoint persons therein as attorneys or representatives of the company with full power to represent the company in all matters according to the law of such foreign country and to accept service for and on behalf of the company of any process or suit; (dd) To pay out of the funds of the company all or any of the expenses of or incidental to the formation and organization thereof; (ee) To employ, contract with and provide for the remuneration of brokers, commission agents and underwriters upon any issue of shares, bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of the company; (ff) To distribute or divide assets of the company in specie amongst the shareholders; (gg) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others; (hh) To do all such things as may seem directly or indirectly to be incidental to or conducive to or convenient or proper for the accomplishment of the purpose or the attainment of the objects of the company, or any of them, or expedient for the protection or benefit of the company; (ii) No power granted in any paragraph hereof shall be limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any other paragraph hereof; The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Gas Processes, Limited," with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, divided into 500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 11th day of July, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

THE
COLONIAL INVESTMENT
AND LOAN COMPANY

Capital Authorized - $5,000,000.00
Capital Paid Up - - $2,453,995.83
Assets - - - - - - $3,527,985.91

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These Debentures are issued for periods of any length up to 10 years—to suit the purchaser's requirements.

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General Manager Western Canada
TORONTO

INVESTMENTS IN MANITOBA EXHIBIT GAIN

Trust, Loan, Insurance and Land Companies Increase Their Holdings.

NEARLY $150,000,000

This is the huge total invested by these companies in various forms of security in the province

According to statistics compiled by the Manitoba Government, the aggregate of investments of all classes in the province held through trust, loan and insurance companies, together with the mortgage and agreement for sale holdings of land companies, amounted to $147,423,975 at the end of 1916. This compares with $143,231,591 at the end of 1915; $139,500,140 at the end of 1914; $129,882,344 at the end of 1913; $111,359,458 at the end of 1912 and $99,171,282 at the end of 1911. The substantial and rapid growth of these investments is an indication of the confidence placed by the institutions in the province.

Loan companies are the largest investors with holdings at the close of last year of $63,220,128. Life insurance companies follow with $48,283,628; trust companies come third with $19,003,862 and fire insurance companies fourth with $13,138,092.

While mortgage loans are on the increase, they do not account for more than about a third of the gain between 1915 and 1916. In the case of some companies there has actually been a loss in this item. Thus at the end of 1915, loan companies had on mortgage $63,368,248, while a year later their mortgage loan investments were $63,220,128. Life insurance companies only increased their mortgage loans from $25,252,624 to $25,529,129.

Mortgage Rates

In the mortgage field there has been a decidedly lessened demand for new money in the past three years, states Canadian Finance of Winnipeg, in commenting on these figures. On the other hand, moratorial enactments and other legislative disabilities, together with high interest rates obtainable both at home and overseas on government and municipal bonds, worked sharply towards restriction of the supply for mortgage lending. The effects of lessened supply upon rates are not apparent—because of a more than corresponding drop in immediate demand. For the time being, indeed, the net result has been an easing of interest rates of late months. The somewhat widespread impression that materially higher mortgage rates followed the outbreak of war was partly due to the fact that renewals were made at 8 per cent. of some formerly 7 per cent. Manitoba farm loans. But the 8 per cent. farm loan rate was already coming into effect to a considerable extent in Manitoba before the war—as a result of the 1913 lessening of outside money's inflow, and of a strongly sustained demand for loans farther west. Also the increasing return obtainable from municipal and school debentures helped to stiffen the mortgage rate in that year. Undoubtedly the enforcing of Manitoba's moratorium tended to the fixing of the higher eight per cent. rate general during 1915 on farm loans in the province—bringing it practically up to what had come to be considered the normal Saskatchewan interest level. During 1916, however, there was a trend to lower rates, farm loans being made at 7½ and 7 per cent. Since 1915 too there has been an easing off of rates on city loans to an extent of about one-half to one p.c. Seven to eight p.c. is being paid for residential loans and from as low as six per cent. up, for such few loans as are being made on first class revenue-bearing properties in Winnipeg.

Interest Received

On the estimated year's average of mortgage investments in 1914 (approximated by taking the mean of 1913 and 1914 year-end totals) the rate of income received by the life companies was a little over 6 per cent., and by fire companies not quite 6 per cent. on mortgage loans. In 1915 the approximate rate of income received by life companies was about 6 1-3 per cent., that of the fire companies also getting above the 6 per cent. level. In 1916 the rate received both by life and fire insurance companies was just under 6½ per cent., but it is to be remembered that the basis of comparison throughout is that of actual collections (which were generally good in 1916) and not that of interest earned. Insurance companies hold a greater proportion of large loans on city business properties than do the loan companies—which accounts in part for their lower interest returns.

Loan Company Interest

Coming to the loan company showing, the 1914 income received by such companies was about 7¼ per cent. This included returns from companies transacting business in second mortgages and agreements for sale. The figures of a score or so of larger companies transacting only straight mortgage business showed practically 7 per cent. in 1914. In 1915 the loan companies as a whole showed a slightly lower ratio of interest payments, or about 7⅛ per cent.—the decline being apparently due to experience of companies transacting other than first mortgage business. Judging from comparative figures, considerable interest from that class of business was unpaid and added to principal. Indeed but for this nominal increase in principal, loan companies' aggregate of investments in Manitoba would have shown a decrease in 1915. The above-mentioned score of straight mortgage companies had about two million dollars less invested in the province at the year-end than a twelvemonth earlier. Their interest returns, however, were slightly greater than in preceding year, the 1915 rate being about 7⅛ per cent., as compared with 7 per cent. in 1914. In 1916 interest receipts of all loan companies were only about 6¾ per cent., but here again the apparent lessening would seem chiefly due to non-collection of interest on agreement-for-sale and second mortgage business; the interest collected by a score of leading companies dealing in only first mortgages being but slightly under their 7⅛ per cent. showing of 1915. It is to be noted that this same score of companies further decreased their mortgage holdings in Manitoba by more than one million dollars in 1916, though the net reduction for all loan companies was only about $150,000; the explanation would seem to be an addition to principal of interest arrears on agreements for sale, second mortgages and probably city loans of the monthly payment class.

OUR PROSPECTS FOR TRADING WITH EUROPE.

Continued from page 9

ly competent representative, one who knows the market he is opening and the goods he is selling, a man strong enough to inspire confidence and one whose advice on all matters of policy would have weight.

Fourth: A stock room would be necessary. Merchants will buy more readily if assured that their stock can be replenished promptly in case of need.

Fifth: Goods should be sold at laid-down prices and in the currency the buyer is accustomed to, and should be sold in the quantities a buyer wants and can safely handle. It is better to have small orders which will be increased, than large orders which will not be repeated.

Sixth: Customers should be helped by judicious advertising. This necessitates the adoption of permanent trade-marks, and in all advertising the word "CANADA" should figure prominently.

Seventh: Special provision must be made for export trade. To go after it in a half-hearted way or only when home trade drags, will never secure satisfactory results.

MILLING.

Britain imports the equivalent of four loaves of every five her people eat. Of flour she imports about 11,000,000 cwt. annually, of which half comes from Canada.

Canada is eminently in a position to export flour, as with an annual capacity of 30,000,000 barrels per annum and an approximate home consumption of less than 10,000,000 barrels per annum, Canadian mills must grind very largely for export.

Freight rates are practically the dominating factor in the extension of Canadian business in flour. The shipping companies have at times established rates which have not been fair to Canadian millers. It is fairly well established that in normal times the differential between wheat and flour should be about 7½ cts. per 100 lbs., flour occupying about one-sixth more cargo space than wheat. On June 14th, 1916, however, the ocean rate between Montreal and London was 35 cts. per 100 lbs. on wheat and 80 cts. per 100 lbs. on flour. The British Requisitioning of Ships Committee was waited upon by the London Flour Association and on the same day the rate of flour was reduced from 80 cts. to 60 cts., and within seven days was 45 cts. as against 30 cts. for wheat. With such a large variable factor standing between the Canadian miller and his market, it is desirable that some measure of control should be devised. The Commission refers to this again under the head of Transportation.

The Steamship Companies claim that their loss through damage to flour is 1 ct. per 100 lbs. greater than on wheat. Glasgow importers, however, say that this is not the case; that there is practically no difference between the damage claims made on wheat and on flour. However, in 1915 the steamship lines discouraged the shipping of flour, as grain was more easily handled, and they were able to get as much grain as they could carry.

STEEL PRODUCTS.

The report states that structural steel is not yet rolled in Canada, importations being made from the United States and Europe; however, war conditions have altered the situation. Difficulties arise as to freight rates and cost of conversion; can Canadian manufacturers turn out their product as cheaply as the States, France or Belgium?

In the manufacture of iron and steel Canada must be prepared to meet the competition of those countries where the industry is thoroughly develepode and elaborately organized.

There are possibilities for billets, bars, angles and similar heavy material.

Small quantities of steel rails have been imported from Canada in the past, but apparently competition with Continental Europe was the chief obstacle to a larger development of the trade. The requirements of British railway companies and the municipalities are increasing year by year, and Canadian manufacturers might find it profitable to devote more attention, particularly to street car rails, which hitherto have been imported, mainly from Belgium and the United States.

Canadians at the present time use "American practice," and in order to secure the European market the engineers of the Dominion must, in any event, conform to European standards and practice.

There is a prejudice against American workmanship. The British is considered to be much better, and in the case of American steel practice it is often a question whether it is better to "scrap" or to repair.

Canadians must not expect to educate the British purchasers in a matter in which the latter have had vast experience.

The Canadian bridge firms should take a share of the world's business which is controlled in Britain. At the present time the Germans hold the great steel producing areas in France and Belgium, and have, therefore, changed the world situation. It is to be expected, however, that the large contracts for steel work will be let in England rather than in America. Possibly Russia, China and some other countries might prove a better market for Canadian steel manufacturers.

WORLD SUGAR SITUATION IS NEARING CRISIS

Available Supply is Considerably Below the Visible Demand.

INCREASING CONSUMPTION

Statistics indicate that world requirements increased 11% during first half of year—Production doubled since 1911

The world sugar situation is fast approaching a very serious pass, more especially is this the case in this continent, where the available supply of raw at present in sight seems to be considerably below the demand outlook. This is a rather unusual situation in the face of the facts that the production of raw sugar has almost doubled since 1911. The crop for 1917 was estimated at 3,500,000 tons; this early estimate however was cut down by 700,000 tons through unfavorable crop conditions, and as a result the production only totalled 2,800,000 tons. Even this supply has not been available on the general market. The Cuban revolutionary movement was responsible for heavy losses. From this and other causes, the fire loss to the crop during the ten months to May 1917 amounted to 374,000 tons.

At the present time the available stocks in Cuba and this continent are 300,000 tons assorted of that of 1916. Nor is this supply available home consumption. The British Government has still contracts for 200,000 tons to be shipped from Cuba, while Argentine is demanding 50,000 tons to eke out a crop deficit.

This leaves the available supplies of raw sugar, far below the actual demand at a time when the consumption is about at its maximum. The consumption of sugar has actually increased during the first six months of the year by 11%. Cuban planters are making the most of this situation and are only releasing sufficient supplies to keep the market partially satisfied. Holding back in buying has been proved to be ineffective for the Cuban producers are evidently thoroughly alive to the situation, and are not disturbed by any temporarily lull in the demand. At the present time melting far exceed the receipts, and it is estimated that there is under present circumstances only sufficient raw sugar on hand to supply the refineries for three weeks. It is a question whether the available stocks will be sufficient to carry the country over the time of greatest demand.

The Future Outlook

Were it not for the widespread destruction incident upon the various Cuban uprisings, prospects might have been far rosier for the coming crop. As it is however, large tracts of cane have been destroyed by the revolutionists. Some districts have been very severely hit. Owing to the disturbed state of these sections much of the burnt land has not been cleared and the canes will be several months behind, with a consequent falling off in quality and production.

Despite these conditions early estimates place the crop for 1918 as upwards of 3,500,000 for all Cuba. This increase has been made possible by the high price which has made possible the planting of cane yielding only 8 per cent. Sucrose as against an average yield of 12½%. Labor conditions and tonnage scarcity have been other elements that have held back the present season crop.

Rising prices have not affected demand and refineries would seem to be assured of substantial profits providing raws are secured on favorable terms. However the situation is very unsettled, and the outlook uncertain, particularly with prospects of a readjustment to a more normal basis sooner or later.

PRODUCTION
Increased effort and efficiency in labor, more economy and less waste in living, building up capital by harder work and greater savings, will enrich you and your country. The men and women at home must produce more to cover war's waste.
It is easier to make money than to save it. A Savings Account at The Bank of Toronto will help save what your increased effort provides.
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INCORPORATED 1855
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Paid-Up Capital - $5,000,000 Reserve Funds - - $6,508,000
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THE **HOME BANK OF CANADA**
ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854
NOTICE OF QUARTERLY DIVIDEND
NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum (5%) upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the three months ending the 31st August, 1917, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches, on and after Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1917. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th day of August, to the 31st day of August, 1917, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
J. COOPER MASON, Acting General Manager.
Toronto, July 18th, 1917.

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the law takes command, and regardless of your desires or the needs of your heirs, settles how your property shall be divided. One inflexible rule applies in every such case.
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Head Office: 71, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED - - £31,304,200
CAPITAL PAID UP - - 5,008,672
RESERVE FUND - - - 3,600,000
DEPOSITS, &c. (Dec., 1916) 151,815,945
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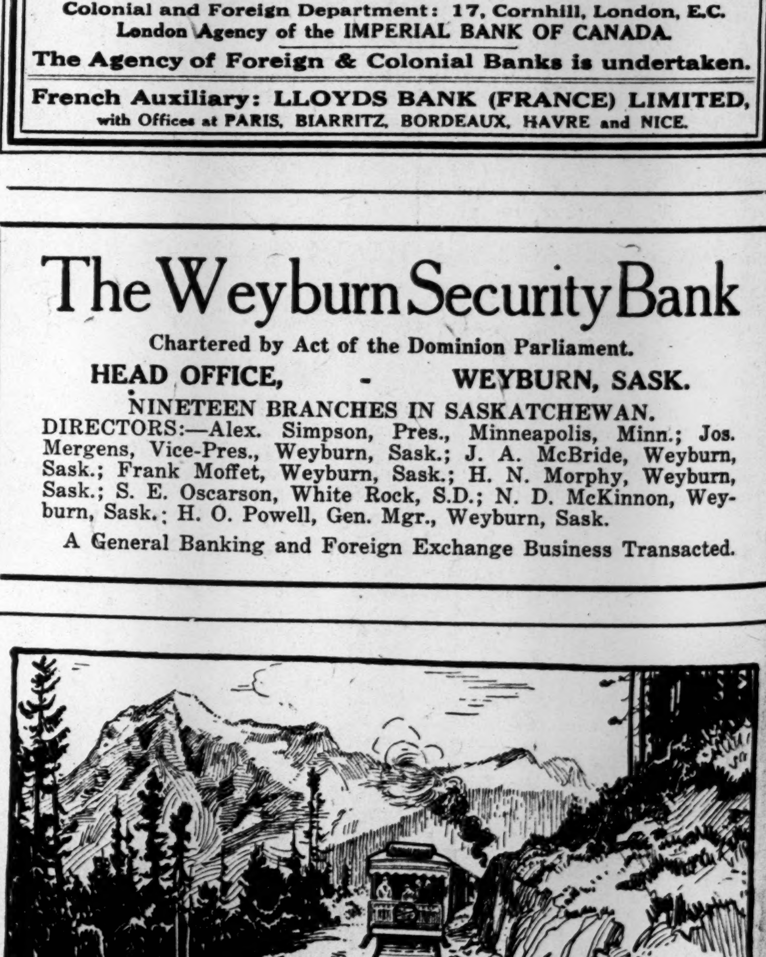

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